

Florida

Wildlife Management Areas
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Outdoor Recreation

WILDLIFE

SEPTEMBER 1966

The Florida Magazine for all Sportsmen

25 CENTS

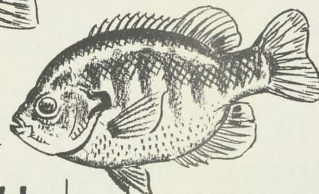
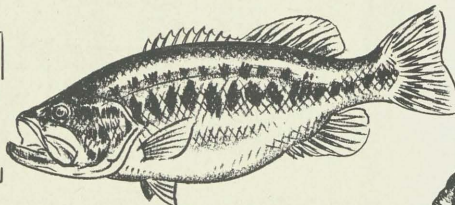


Wallace
Hughes
1966

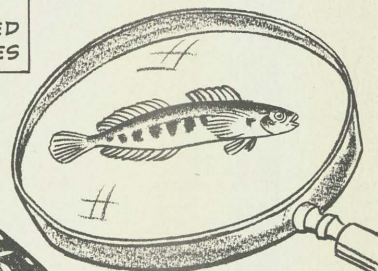
Florida Wildlife Scrapbook

RECORD
LARGEMOUTH BASS

CAUGHT ON ROD AND
REEL WEIGHED 22
POUNDS, 4 OUNCES

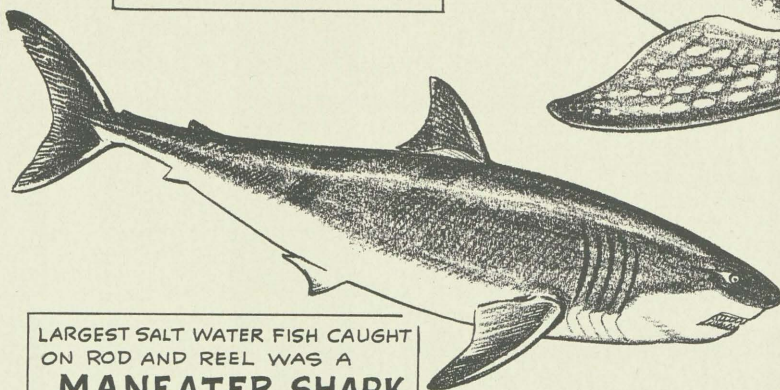
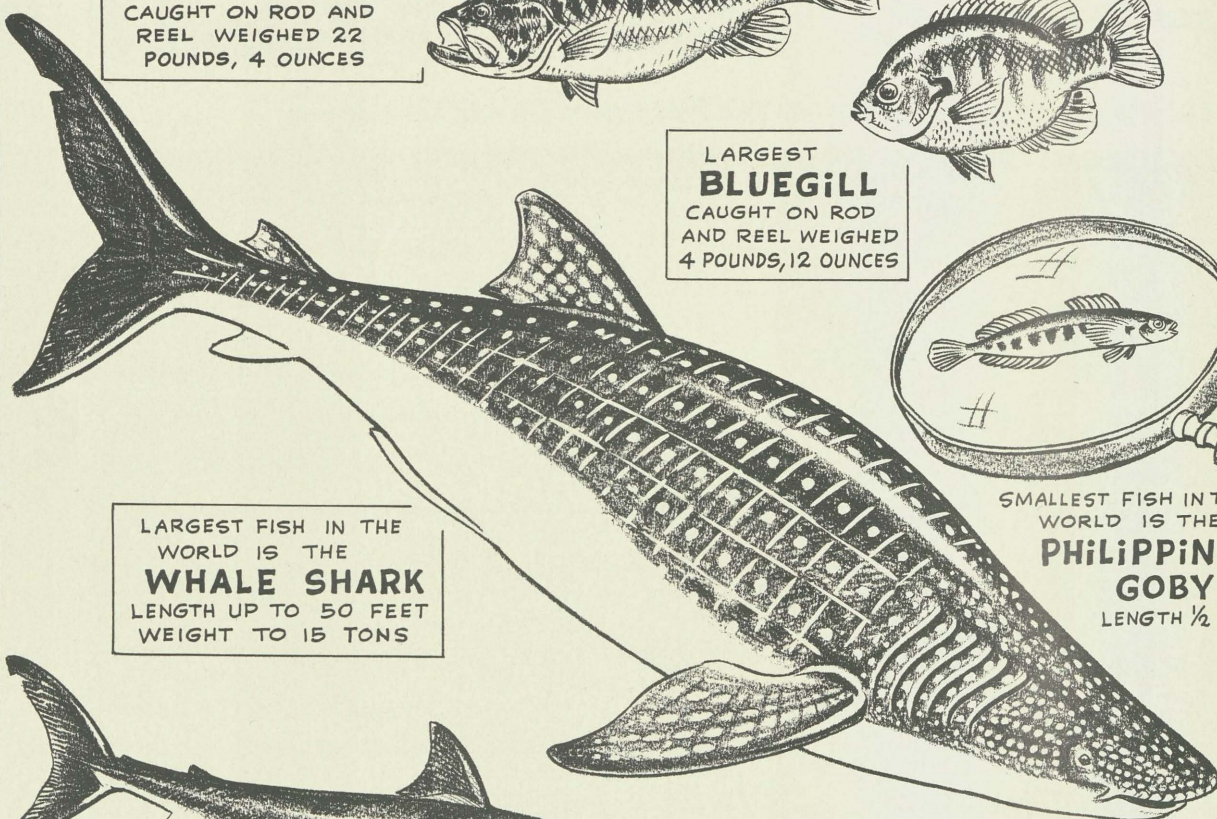


LARGEST
BLUEGILL
CAUGHT ON ROD
AND REEL WEIGHED
4 POUNDS, 12 OUNCES

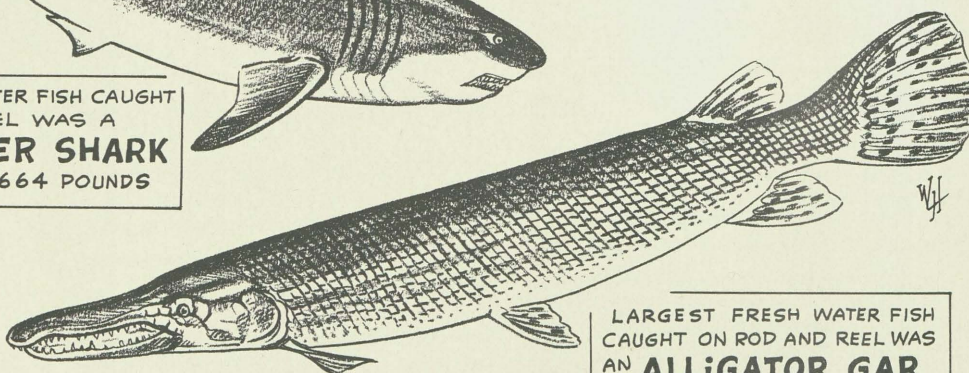


SMALLEST FISH IN THE
WORLD IS THE
**PHILIPPINE
GOBY**
LENGTH 1/2 INCH

LARGEST FISH IN THE
WORLD IS THE
WHALE SHARK
LENGTH UP TO 50 FEET
WEIGHT TO 15 TONS



LARGEST SALT WATER FISH CAUGHT
ON ROD AND REEL WAS A
MANEATER SHARK
WEIGHING 2,664 POUNDS



LARGEST FRESH WATER FISH
CAUGHT ON ROD AND REEL WAS
AN **ALLIGATOR GAR**
WEIGHING 279 POUNDS

FISH FACTS

- FLORIDA GAME AND FRESH WATER FISH COMMISSION

Florida WILDLIFE

SEPTEMBER 1966

VOL. 20 NO. 4

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State of Florida

★

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The Cover

An extremely graceful, fast flier—the Pintail is fond of zig-zagging from great heights before leveling off for a landing. The drake, lower in picture, emits a whistle-like call; the hen has a hoarse quack.

From A Painting By Wallace Hughes

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Frontier Spirit

By **ERNEST SWIFT**

National Wildlife Federation

IN MARCH OF 1789, the United States Constitution had been endorsed by the various states and was declared operative. This was immediately followed by a westward exploration, by a flood of migration, and by increasing exploitation.

By 1900—a little over a hundred years—there were no more frontier, no more Indian wars, no more buffalo. There were great scars from forest fires, and some Atlantic coast lands had been worn out because of poor farming methods.

During this span of haste and waste, Americans developed their own unique characteristics. In 1831, Washington Irving commented: "One of the most striking characteristics of an American is his self dependence. . . . This self dependence produces a remarkable quickness and versatility of talent. He turns his mother wit, as does the Indian his knife, to all purposes, and is seldom at a loss. At his first onset in life the world lies before him, like the wilderness of his own country, a trackless waste through which he must cut his own path; but what would be a region of doubt and despondency to another mind appears to him a land of promise, a region of glorious enterprise with golden hope."

At a much later date, Bruce Catton writing of our historical progress, echoes much the same philosophy. ". . . the frontier for many generations laid its imprint on what the American people thought and did.

". . . The long shadow that comes down from the American frontier—a strange shadow, half darkness and half tantalizing gleams of light—was always more a matter of the emotions and the mind than of simple geography. As the physical frontier vanished this feeling declined. . . . We got to know too much, and the fact that a good part of our knowledge was itself an illusion only compounded the trouble. Losing the frontier, we lost our source of strength."

Although it may sound inconsistent, I look upon the first conservation efforts as having gathered their strength from the fibers of frontier environment and attitudes. The aura of the frontier was blunt, forceful and evangelistic. The beginning of the conservation movement was cut from the same cloth. Conservation furnished a new outlet for the energies sharpened by the survival instincts of frontier living. Subduing a primitive land in one era had been considered a holy crusade—a reversal for its rehabilitation took on the same zest.

The first crusaders had to be bold; and some were truculent. In the beginning theirs was an unpopular cause; and, again, they gloried in the challenge. Changing the trends of entrenched public opinions was no easy task. Those wishing to further exploit were willing to do battle, hip and thigh; those opposing them had to come from the same mold.

These first pioneers of the conservation movement were also
(Continued on page 42)

Migratory Game Bird Hunting Regulations

FLORIDA HUNTERS will again have a three-phase season for migratory dove hunting during the 1966-67 season.

The three dove hunting seasons are as follows: October 1 through November 6; November 19 through December 4; and December 17 through January 2.

Shooting hours will be from 12-noon until sunset of each open day. The daily bag limit for mourning dove has been set at 12, with a 24 (2-day bag) possession limit.

Other migratory game bird regulations set for the 1966-67 season are as follows:

Marsh Hen (rails and gallinules), from September 17 through November 25, with a daily bag limit of 15, and a possession limit of 30. Hunting permitted from sunrise to sunset.

The Woodcock hunting season will open November 12, except in the Northwest Region where opening date will be November 19, the same opening date set for quail. Closing date is December 31, statewide. Daily bag limit is 5; possession limit 10. Hunting permitted from sunrise to sunset.

Snipe hunting season starts November 12 and closes December 31, statewide. Daily bag limit is 8; possession limit 16. Hunting permitted from sunrise to sunset.

Mourning Dove

Shooting hours, 12-noon to sunset.

Seasons: October 1 to November 6.

November 19 to December 4.

December 17 to January 2.

Daily Limit 12; Possession Limit 24.

Marsh Hens (Rails and Gallinules)

Shooting hours, from sunrise to sunset.

Season: September 17 to November 25.

Daily Limit 15; Possession Limit 30.

Woodcock

Shooting hours, from sunrise to sunset.

Season: November 12 to December 31;

except Northwest Region which is November 19 to December 31.

Daily Limit 5; Possession Limit 10.

Snipe

Shooting hours, from sunrise to sunset.

Season: November 12 to December 31.

Daily Limit 8; Possession Limit 16.

CONSERVATION SCENE

Fishing Tackle Tax Elimination Called Unrealistic

A RECOMMENDATION OF the American Fishing Tackle Manufacturers' Association that the 10 percent manufacturers' excise tax on rods, reels, creels, and artificial lures, baits and flies be dropped as a means of financing the Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Program and that \$12 million in general federal appropriations be substituted instead, has been called "clearly beyond the bounds of reality" by John S. Gottschalk, director of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

AFTMA's plan is contained in H.R. 15618, introduced by Congressman Samuel S. Stratton (N.Y.), which has been referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means. This is the same committee that responded to requests of conservationists and others in 1964 and retained the manufacturers' excise taxes on sport fishing tackle items and on sporting arms and ammunition when it approved the Excise Tax Reduction Act of 1965. AFTMA, at that time, supported retention of the fishing tackle tax as a means of financing the sport fish restoration program, but since has switched to the plan contained in H.R. 15618.

Two of the greatest programs in the history of American wildlife and fish conservation were put into motion by the Pittman-Robertson Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act of 1937 and the Dingell-Johnson Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Act of 1950. The Acts are generally similar. Excise taxes collected on sporting firearms and ammunition are credited to a special fund in the Treasury and are made available, on a matching-grant basis, to the

states for land acquisition, development, research, maintenance, and other approved wildlife projects. Collections under the Dingell-Johnson Act, also credited to a special fund, are made available to the states for research, land and water acquisition and development, management, and other approved projects.

Apportionments to the states for the wildlife program last year exceeded \$19 million, and those of the sport fishery program reached nearly \$7 million. In addition to their direct and needed financial assistance to state wildlife and fish programs, the two Acts have helped prevent diversion of hunting and fishing license receipts to non-conservation purposes in some states. Diversion of the receipts would make a state ineligible for the matching grants under the programs.

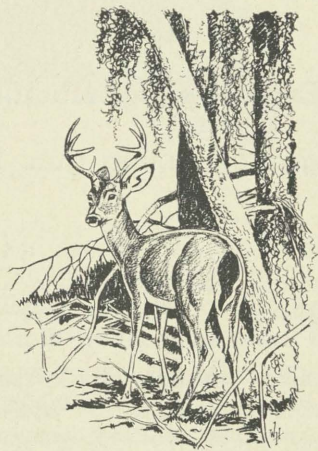
Illegal Fish Sales

A NETWORK OF fishermen charged with selling fresh water game fish were rounded up July 1, 1966 in a surprising move by wildlife officers of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. The arrest involved nine persons who face charges of illegal traffic in the sale and possession of fresh water game fish.

According to W. B. Copeland,

MOVING?

If you are planning to move, please send notification four weeks before changing address. Send your address label from a current issue, plus your NEW address. This will ensure continued service on your subscription. Your address is not complete unless Zip Code Number is included.



Commission Chairman, the undercover investigation of wildlife violations is a continuing operation and while this operation involved fishermen in Marion County similar investigations are being conducted in other parts of the state.

The nine persons arrested face a total of thirteen charges on eighteen counts of unlawful sale of fresh water game fish, possession of excessive bag limits, and storage of fresh water game fish in places where other food stuff is offered for sale.

A wildlife officer working undercover was able to gain the confidence of the violators and obtained the necessary evidence that led to the arrests.

The investigating officer reported that he was forced to compete with an established market in order to obtain even a small percentage of game fish sold by the violators. During the investigation he successfully purchased a total of 496 pounds of game fish which included 293 pounds of bass and 203 pounds of panfish. The fish were purchased for an average price of 38 cents per pound.

Most of the fish were taken by hook and line or by illegal wire traps and there was no evidence of a netting operation. Most fish were sold directly to the consumer and did not include a middle man, nor was there any evidence. (Continued on page 40)

Rifle Conversion

MUZZLE FLASHES

Extensive rifle modification may produce a fine custom grade hunting gun, but is often a costly project

By EDMUND McLAURIN



IN THE YEARS immediately following World War I, and again after World War II, the American sporting goods market was inundated with a flood of war surplus arm imports, plus released surplus American military weapons.

The flood has reached such proportions in the last decade that American firearms manufacturers have several times tried to cut off imports, their Congressional lobbyists claiming that imports, sales and conversion of military weapons to sporting use is seriously affecting their hunting rifle sales and profitable business operations.

However, they have waited too late to take effective action; the bulk of available war surplus firearms of real value has already been imported. What remains on foreign markets largely represents junk or odd parts.

The pinch—if it does come tariff-wise—probably won't be felt much by sportsmen-shooters. There are already countless tons of war surplus weapons on the American scene.

What may really put a crimp in the sale of war surplus weapons is the proposed Dodd Bill, an anti-firearms measure that, among other illogical objectives, would presumably deter crime by restricting shipment of firearms to individuals via interstate commerce.

If passed, you won't be able to order a war surplus or even an American-made sporting firearm by mail without at least a lot of red tape. Many firms now heavily dependent on mail order sales would be practically wiped out.

Fortunately, the threats and weaknesses of the Dodd Bill have been recognized by American sportsmen, and challenged on many fronts. Unless railroaded through the present session of Congress by its backers, the Dodd Bill will die, along with other unhandled legislation, when Congress adjourns. However, there is nothing to prevent reintroduction of the original Bill, or worse substitutes, by the anti-gun advocates, when Congress again meets. Sportsmen must continue to be alert and organized.

Meanwhile, war surplus weapons are still finding American homes. The attraction of being able to buy a firearm at a fraction of its initial value is a form of sales appeal that few gun lovers can resist, no matter how many firearms they already own.

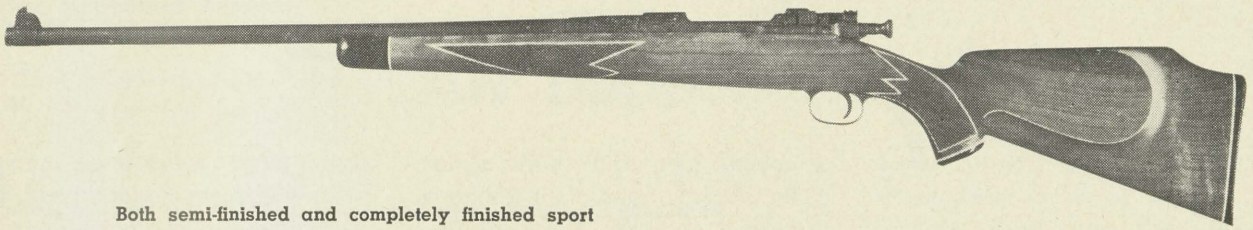
For several decades there has been an increasing national craze for converting war surplus weapons into useful sporting firearms. Many custom gunsmiths have long made this public fancy a paying business.

But you do not have to be a professional gunsmith to convert a war surplus military rifle into a neat, useful sporter. Many of the military weapons require only simple forms of alteration. Availability of an array of adaptable accessories—rear peep sights, scope mounts and scopes, hunting style front sights, semi-finished and completely finished sporter stocks, glass bedding compound, fore-end and pistol grip caps, adjustable triggers and improved safety mechanisms, speed lock assemblies, engraved floor plates, new bolts and barrels, sling swivels, etc., either of commercial manufacture or war surplus—puts a wealth of component parts at the fingertips of the amateur gunsmith.

There is no stigma attached to war surplus rifle components incorporated in an expensive, custom grade sporter. Many custom gunsmiths, like Frank Pachmayr, Lou Williamson, Ellwood Epps and Lenard Brownell—to name a few, frequently utilize the best of war surplus military rifle parts in the making of custom grade sporters. Their finished rifles are beauties to behold, and safe and accurate. . . .

Any reader interested in obtaining a good quality war surplus weapon, and unable to find one locally, should write THE SHOTGUN NEWS, Columbus, Nebraska 68601, for a free get-acquainted copy and study the many offerings of established importers and distributors featured therein.

Before buying *any* war surplus weapon, however, the interested shooter should send a dollar and a half to Williams Gun Sight Company, Davison, Michigan, for a copy of the firm's 5th edition of "How To Convert Military Weapons." Careful reading of this profusely illustrated text will provide a wealth of pre-purchase information and likely save many a dollar. The book explains the features of various available models of war surplus weapons, just what gunsmithing and accessories are needed, where rifles and accessories may be obtained, and sources of supply for that all-important ingredient—ammunition to fit. (Incidentally, ammunition in many of the foreign caliber designations can be found in the Norma-brand manufactures.)



Both semi-finished and completely finished sport style stocks can be had for most military rifles.

The National Rifle Association, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, issues a special booklet on military rifle models, their general appraisal and suitability for sporting use. Price of the NRA booklet is 50¢. The NRA guidebook makes a fine supplementary text to the Williams' book.

Pre-purchase technical reading is never a mistake. . . .

In its day the Mauser bolt-action military rifle was used by more countries than any other shoulder weapon. The Mauser action is known for its strength and dependability. Mauser rifles were made in many plants, in many countries, in many different calibers and variations. Consequently, there are good Mausers and bad Mausers.

German models 98 and 94 in good condition are especially popular for conversion to sporter form. Another frequently used Mauser action is that of the Model 91 Argentine Mauser, actually made in Germany and reflecting good workmanship. Just recently, a friend picked up an Argentine Mauser in excellent condition for less than \$12; headspace checks and test firing proved the rifle desirably tight and very accurate.

The Argentine Model 1891 7.65mm caliber rifle can be converted into a useful sporter by simply shortening barrel and fore-end, altering the bolt handle and installing better sights.

Rifles in mint condition are getting scarce, because manufactures have ceased, but there are still a lot of them around—those versatile Model 1903 Springfield .30-06 caliber bolt-actions.

Essentially a modified Mauser action, the U.S. Model 1903 Springfield is regarded as one of the most accurate military rifles ever made. It also has a good reputation for strength and reliability.

The .30-06 caliber chambering offers choice of a variety of bullet weights suitable for many different species of game. Ammunition of .30-06 caliber is common among most sporting goods stores' stocks.

The Springfield Model 1903 bolt-action is always a good choice for conversion to sporter, and there are plenty of brand new and used component parts available.

The drawbacks to the standard Springfield, straight stock style military rifle can be readily found in the far-from-aiming-eye placement of rear sight and (for many) the too short buttstock. The first can be corrected by installing a receiver-

located rear peep sight, and the last by increasing the length of the buttstock with a Pachmayr "White Line" thick rubber recoil pad, available in various sizes.

The .30-06 cartridge packs considerable wallop in the opinion of some users, but actually imparts only moderate recoil to the shooter who shoulders and cheeks his weapon properly for each shot. Correct stock fit and manner of shouldering tend to reduce felt recoil.

If you can find one, get an N.M. 1929 star-gauged version, once made for national match competition. This rifle featured a type "C" pistol grip stock especially selected for workmanship and wood grain, and receivers of most of these rifles will be found already drilled and tapped for installation of a receiver-located rear peep sight. The 1903A1 model, also made with pistol-grip stock, is another preferred choice.

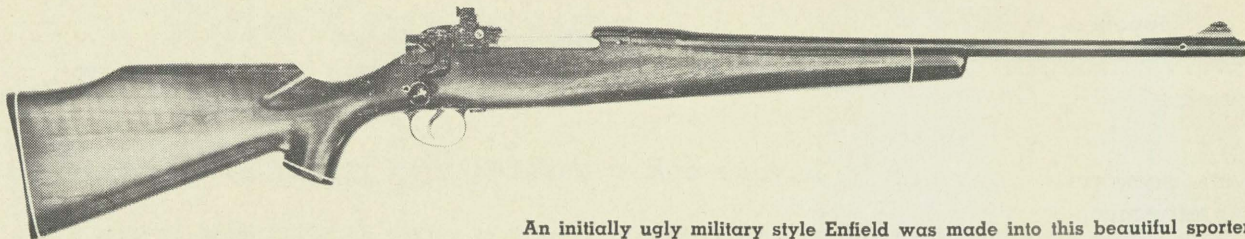
During World War II the Model 1903A3 was produced, with many stamped instead of milled parts, but with the improvement of a peep sight close to aiming eye (where it rightly belongs). Metal finishing on the Model 1903A3 is noticeably inferior to that given pre-war Springfields.

In any event, get your surplus Springfield with a high serial number—above 800,000 if the rifle was made at the Springfield Armory, and above 285,600 if of Rock Island arsenal manufacture. Receivers above these serial numbers were double heat-treated for additional strength.

The U.S. Model 1917 Enfield, .30-06 caliber, can be made into a good sporter if you replace or redesign the rifle's ugly military stock, grind off sight "ears," remove the "belly" from the floor-plate, change the cartridge magazine to straight-feed system, and substitute a better trigger mechanism or alter the original. When given full-course treatment the basically ugly Enfield can be made into a permanent Cinderella.

The .30-40 Krag-Jorgensen bolt-action rifle, adopted by the United States and manufactured from 1892 to 1903, is a reliable weapon mechanically and can be converted to .30-40 caliber sporter form by shortening the barrel and fore-end and installing better sights. The .30-40 Krag action cannot be considered safe if rechambered for more powerful

(Continued on next page)



An initially ugly military style Enfield was made into this beautiful sporter.

(Continued from preceding page)

calibers, like the .30-06 and .270. Current market offerings, incidentally, are apt to be in pretty poor shape.

The M1 Garand semi-automatic rifle can be converted into a sporter, but I do not recommend that the average shooter attempt a conversion, as the gunsmithing required calls for professional approach. There are more worthy selections than the M1 Garand, at lower conversion cost.

In somewhat the same category is the little M1 Carbine. It can easily be converted into a dandy plinking and close-range varmint hunting rifle, but its cartridge lacks the power to put it humanely in the big game rifle class.

Some nice sporters have been made from 6.5mm and 7.7mm caliber Japanese Arisakas, the Short Magazine Lee Enfield (SMLE) of .303 British caliber, the Model 95 Winchester of Spanish-American War vintage, and from 7.65 caliber Belgian Mausers in good condition. But, as a rule, these are considered Hobson's choice.

Skip any idea of converting to sporter form the Italian-made Mannlicher-Carcano, either in 6.5mm or 7.35mm caliber. This particular military weapon was crudely produced and on a poor mechanical design. You can also logically dismiss any idea of utilizing the Russian Moisin-Nagant 7.62mm, the Schmidt-Rubin 7.5mm and other lesser knowns.

An exception is the not too well known Swedish Model 94 Mauser of 6.5 x 55 caliber. This model can be converted into a handy Mannlicher style sporter. The problem is finding one of the carbines in good condition.

Semi-finished or completely finished sporter

stocks for popular military model conversions can be had from Reinhart Fajen, Warsaw, Missouri.

Have a good gunsmith headspace and otherwise safety check your war surplus rifle before you fire it, or undertake the job of converting it into sporter form.

Lacking services at professional level, test fire the weapon by inserting the butt of the stock in the opening (bead) of an old automobile tire, and fastening fore-end or barrel to the tire so that the rifle won't jump wildly when fired. Attach a long cord to the trigger; point the muzzle in the direction of the bullet backstop; load and fire. Examination of fired cases will show whether or not there is dangerous case expansion, primer protrusion or gas leakage. Sometimes changing the bolt, or cutting a thread off the barrel where it screws into receiver, will tighten up an action. (A gunsmith should do this work unless you are technically qualified to make these alterations, and subsequent safety checks.)

Extensive conversion of a war surplus military rifle can give you a custom grade hunting rifle that will be a pride to own and a joy to shoot, but the total cost may be close to that of a new American-made hunting rifle if you go all out in the conversion. It is a different story where only simple modifications are made to an otherwise good military rifle; then a useful sporter can be acquired and enjoyed at nominal cost.

Seemingly, every shooter sooner or later attempts conversion of a war surplus military weapon into a sporting-use rifle. You just as well go ahead and get it out of your system. ●

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It CAN Happen Here

MOST SPORTSMEN have been pretty much wrapped up in the goings-on in Washington. There has been a fatal fascination to the ups and downs of Tom Dodd and his Magic Gun Bill.

In our concern with national firearms legislation, perhaps we have overlooked the threat to the rights of gun owners that may arise in the 50 state legislatures and in the innumerable county and municipal governing bodies.

That threat is a real one. This was proved by what happened in Philadelphia in March, 1965. You will recall that the City of Brotherly Love, showing no fraternal feeling for its sportsmen, adopted the nation's most restrictive gun law.

Before you can acquire a shotgun or a rifle in Philly you must pay a fee, submit to a mug-shot and fingerprinting, wade through red-tape up to your fetlocks, and then hope that the police will decide, after some 10 to 30 days, that you're a good guy and can have a gun.

While legitimate purchases of guns have dwindled to almost nothing, the effect on crime has been nil: *violent crimes in Philadelphia have actually increased since the law was passed.*

Well, that's too bad, you may be saying, but after all, this is just one city in this great big country of ours.

Then take a quick look at what took place in New Jersey just this May. They passed a law that says, among other things, that you can't acquire a shotgun or rifle unless you have a license that is deceptively called a "firearms purchaser identification card."

How do you get this license? (Let's forget that "identification card" bunk.) Well, you go to your

police chief with two bucks in your hot little hand. You fill out a lengthy and prying questionnaire. The cops take your fingerprints (they've waived the mug-shot in New Jersey—must have been an oversight). Then, if the cops decide you're a good guy, you get your license within 10 days—it says here.

What happens if the police don't think you should have a gun? You have the right of appeal to the County Court. That and a juicy legal fee might get you your license.

Unlike Philadelphia, which requires a separate permit for each gun you acquire, the New Jersey license is for life, subject to good

behavior, and covers any number of shotguns or rifles.

New Jersey has the dubious distinction of becoming the first state (other than Hawaii) to require a permit of any kind for a shotgun or rifle. Incidentally, the word "acquire" covers any gun that you may sell, trade or give, even to a friend or relative.

It *can* happen here; it already has. How can we prevent it? By keeping an eternally watchful eye on our state, county and city lawmakers. By educating them so that they will not adopt laws, like those in Philadelphia and New Jersey, that harass the law-abiding sportsman and accomplish absolutely nothing in reducing crime and delinquency. ●

Hunting Dog Picks A Bone

RECENTLY a sportsman in Iowa shipped his Fox shotgun to the Savage plant in Westfield, Mass., with a request that the firing pin be repaired. Seems he was having his fair share of malfunctions.

Savage technicians took care of the trouble and returned the gun. Shortly thereafter another letter arrived, this one from the Iowan's dog, "Pennies Aerial Ranger." Over the canines' paw print was this message:

"I wish to protest a recent endeavor of yours that is rapidly leading to the ruin of the once quiet, serene and contented life that I lead.

"Like Man! Last hunting season I had it made. My life was filled with relaxing moments in the field when all I had to do was point. The boss would walk in, the birds would flush and—CLICK—and then a bunch of words I can't repeat.

"Now frankly, gentlemen, although I'll never admit to being on any kind of welfare program, the war on poverty notwithstand-

ing, you must admit I've been living pretty high on the dog. All that the future holds for me now is work, precision, discipline and a routine of hard labor.

"How would you like to spend your days in the field listening to: *COME, FETCH* and *WHOA?* Especially *FETCH*. Ugh. Those damned feathers!

"Ever since you fixed his gun, the Boss has been cocky as hell. Breaking clay birds like they were going out of style. Remarks like, 'Just wait until next fall, old boy.'

"Old boy, my paw. I'll never make it to next fall. He's already running my tail off and it'll be worse when the hot weather arrives. In conclusion, you people may know your dog biscuits about guns and such, but I don't think you give a damn about the welfare of dogs!"

Pennie's owner added this P.S.: "Thank you very much for the swell job you did on my gun. Don't pay any attention to my dog. I'm the boss of this outfit." ●

Artificial Baits

FISHING

The difference in casting performance of lures the same weight is generally due to "dressing" and shape

By CHARLES WATERMAN



WHEN A BIG BASS strikes a rubber skirted spinner with a batch of colored beads and a porkrind tail, none of which are native to his environment, we explain it by saying his strike was "triggered by a series of impressions."

In any event, the dingus didn't represent anything in particular and talk of "impression lures" is nothing new. However, I'd like to say a few things from the side of the boat where some guys believe in exact imitations.

The plastic rubber worms and eels are more or less "exact" imitations—or were until the colors became fanciful and some anglers insisted on worms with eyeballs.

A successful bass fisherman in Henderson, Kentucky has gone about as far as you can go in exact imitation with a lure. He hand carves and artistically paints bluegill plugs that are exact in color and sheen as far as I can see. Since each one of these creations takes many hours to complete he isn't in the lure business. I doubt if there would be much demand for a \$75 bass plug and I figure that's about what he'd have to charge.

This fisherman, 30-some-years-old Albert Galloway, makes his lure bodies as exact copies from life and checks them in the ponds or lakes where they're to be used so they'll be color matches of the bream living there.

The result is that he's one of the most successful big bass catchers of the area. He is not a crank on the subject and uses commercially made "impression" lures for some of his fishing too. Without detracting from the unbelievable accuracy of his bream imitations, I submit that so careful an operator would probably be a fine fisherman no matter what type of bait he used.

Now another thing:

Although his imitation body is beautifully shaped (built in a slightly curved position to give an "injured bream" action), Mr. Galloway uses a spinner with it and it does not have fins or tail so perhaps it is an exquisite "impression" after all. It may be

that his meticulous coloring and shaping are simply the joys of a perfectionist.

It's too bad a black and white photo can't possibly tell the whole story.

CASTING A SPINNER or tiny plug on a fly rod can be an abomination. That's what spinning tackle was made for.

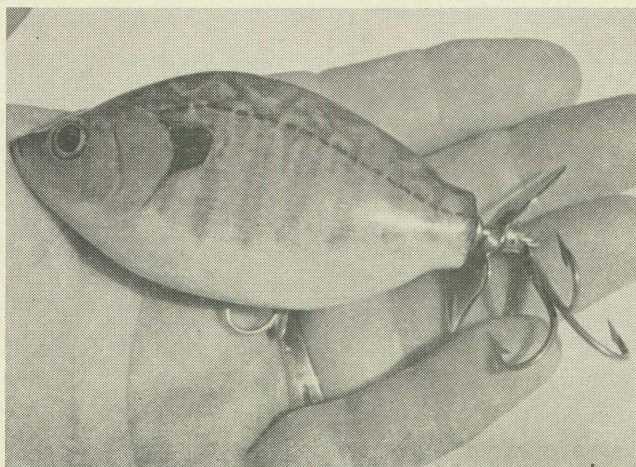
A small but heavy object wants to go down instead of forward when you cast it. Anybody knows that. Its desire to go down offsets its willingness to go forward.

What few fly casters realize is that the proper amount of body—or size if you want to call it that—of the lure or fly will enable you to cast it, even though it's heavier than the little spinner you can't make go.

I have some enormously heavy streamer flies—big hooks and metallic dressing—that cast very nicely. If you took off the feathers, tinsel and other stuff, the big hook would probably hit you in the back of the neck when you tried to cast but with the proper amount of dressing it stays in the air as your line goes out.

At the same time this big streamer I'm talking about is streamlined to the extent that it doesn't offer much wind resistance as it goes forward—what you're getting is "lift" if you want to use aeronautical terms or, at least, resistance to gravity.

The same thing happens to a lesser degree in spinning or casting outfits. Have you ever switched from a wooden or plastic plug to a jig of the same



Hours of work went into this artistically carved and painted bluegill imitation. Even those who say exact duplications are unnecessary can have no quarrel with precision workmanship.

weight and wondered where your accuracy had gone? It's the same old story about weight and body or "gravity resistance." Plug and spinning casting competitions are held with weights having a certain amount of bulk.

The main thing is that I am pretty scientific today and I want it known.

FONTANA LAKE in western North Carolina is a day's drive from Central Florida and located in the Great Smokies, a common vacation spot for Floridians.

The reservoir, built by the TVA during World War II, has something exceptional in the way of giant resorts—Fontana Village—which can handle almost 1500 guests without confusion and is really a recreational complex with handicrafts, swimming, nature trails, horseback riding, golfing and square dancing.

But the interest of Fontana Lake to you and me is that it is a northern type of fishing within easy reach of Floridians who ordinarily get pigheaded when confronted by anybody else's angling. Without disagreeing with smug statements that Florida has the best fishing in the country, I think a little taste of the Smoky type of sport might be educational and revealing to some of my friends who are a mite set in their ways.

The big impoundment has both large and small-mouth bass (the latter putting up a little more fight pound for pound) and walleyes (said by many to be the finest of table fish) and the white bass which tear up the surface on occasional schooling binges.

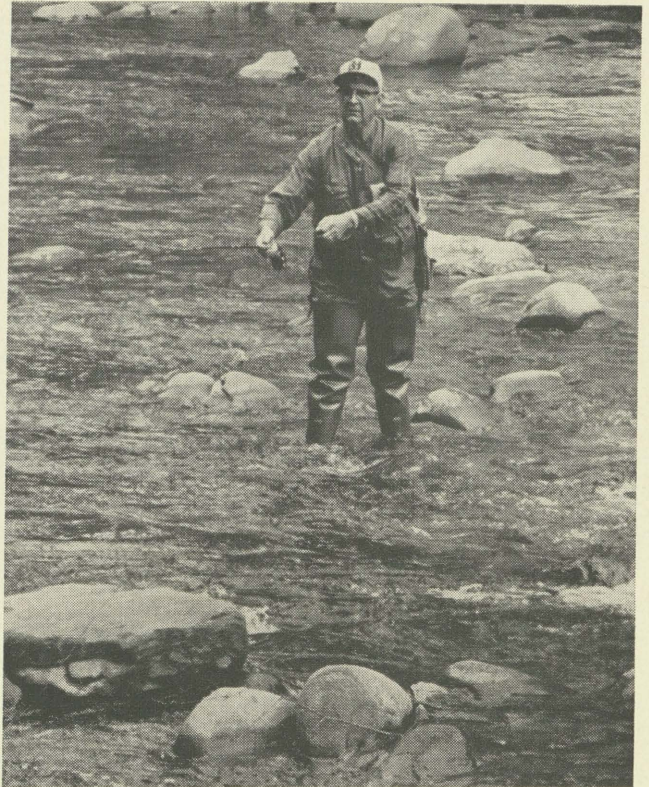
Maybe more important is the variety of trout fishing in the streams in and out of Great Smoky National Park which adjoins Fontana Lake. Most of the easily accessible trout streams contain only planted fish but there are wild trout streams too and several miles of hiking are well worth while.

Last spring my wife and I crossed Fontana Lake by boat and then hiked seven miles up Hazel Creek to some beautiful dry fly water where we caught a lot of wild rainbow trout—generally under 10 inches but taking small flies (No. 16's) on light leaders.

On my return I listened to the usual arguments that these fish couldn't fight if not helped by the current and that you can get bigger fish out of a can in the super market.

Both of these statements may be true but trout fishing is a sport that can't be duplicated, whether it can be surpassed or not. It is possible that I might not want to spend the rest of my days catching 7-inch trout but I wouldn't want to spend them hoisting grouper either.

Your favorite dish may be sirloin steak but there's no reason why you can't enjoy an occasional beef roast and you should go easy on knocking what you haven't tried.



A telephoto lens catches a trout fisherman on a Great Smoky Mountain National Park stream. Many Floridians scorn fresh water trout but few have given them a try.

Flies are the way to catch wild, mountain trout the same as trolling rods are the way to catch sails and plugging outfits are a good choice for big bass. Of course you can sometimes catch lots of trout on small spinning lures, a method that leaves something to be desired with small fish.

If size were the only consideration, quail hunters would save their ammunition for deer and bear but some hunters enjoy both.

It's really difficult to get a Floridian to try North Carolina trout or walleyes since it's hard to get a North Floridian to try bonefish or a Keys regular to try bass. People are that way.

VISUAL PERSPECTIVE is a funny business where fish are concerned. When Bob Dahne was public relations man over at Marineland a few years back, he and I were studying some photos of salt water fish made through the windows of the big tanks.

Now, nearly as I can tell, a 10-inch tarpon or barracuda is shaped exactly like 50-pounders but, for some reason, it was possible for us to tell which photos were of small specimens and which were of big ones, even when the pictures were taken under water and with nothing to establish their sizes. We never figured how we could tell.

An exactly opposite result can be noticed when fish jump. I have greatly misjudged many fish when they jumped suddenly in open water shortly after
(Continued on next page)

(Continued from preceding page)

they struck. My only explanation is that my eyes and brain weren't engaged in establishing distances at the moment and that a 5-pounder 75 feet away was subconsciously accepted as a 2-pounder 25 feet away.

Judging sizes of submerged fish in clear water is even more difficult. At a distance, a bonefish lying in 10 inches of water may appear to weigh no more than a tenth of what he really scales although the expert readily makes the conversion mentally. On some of my earlier bonefishing trips I was amazed to see a fish showing an above water tail that appeared much bigger than all the rest of the fish plainly visible below the surface.

This inconsistency is reduced as you look down through more water rather than through thin water at a distance.

Fishing with a Keys expert, I estimated a permit at five pounds as he worked his way through shallow water with the surface somewhat crinkled by wind. The old timer said it would go 30 and I respect his judgement.

FISH IDENTIFICATION books give a false impression when listing the "average" size of fish. Sometimes, the "average" is taken from fish caught in a certain area. Sometimes it is simply an optimistic opinion. Since fish grow most of their lives, the "average" would be hard to arrive at.

In most cases the "average" is listed considerably higher than the sizes usually caught. I suspect that the "average" bass caught in Florida would weigh less than a pound, even though 10-pound fish are not uncommon.

An example of fanciful reporting is an article that states the bass in one Florida lake average eight pounds. Since I've caught quite a few fish from that lake and never a single one that weighs that much, I put the report down to careless writing, possibly a bit of intentional exaggeration.

REPORTING CATCHES as "up to eight pounds" can be deceiving. You can say "ten fish up to eight pounds" and truthfully speak of a catch in which all but one fish was under 10 inches. And don't think that isn't done!

NOSTALGIA IS AN important by-product of fishing and a letter from Jack Darby of Oklawaha, Florida, turned into a prize piece of mail the other day as Mr. Darby tells how he learned fly casting on Schoodic Lake in Maine in 1898. It seems a cousin was to teach him the fishing art but had to report for duty in the Spanish-American War so a Civil War veteran did the job instead. Most of Mr. Darby's early fishing had to do with salmon. Bass

were considered trash fish up there in those days.

He started out with lancewood rods, a Pflueger reel and a line he's forgotten the name of. Fifty-three years ago he got his first casting rod (bamboo) and a Blue Grass reel.

The favorite plugs were the Dowgiac and the Zaragossa, made of cedar, and Mr. Darby used the black Zaragossa in the Escambia and Wacissa Rivers on his first Florida fishing in 1932. He says the black Zaragossa was quite effective on moonlight nights on the Wacissa but comments that moonlight fishing in Central Florida isn't so good.

He likes the Ocala National Forest lakes and, like many veterans, says you miss a lot by fishing from a boat in lakes that can be waded.

NOW, ABOUT THESE Salt Water Fly Rodders of America.

This outfit got its start up along the New Jersey coast and was originally made up mainly of striped bass fishermen. I went up there last spring and joined up as I was completely sold on the association and their objectives.

They now have started a system of salt water fly rod records and are apparently doing it up carefully the way they seem to have done everything else they've started. The record editor is Mark J. Sosin.

As the records are getting started there is currently a six-month period for filing prior claims. There is a booklet giving all the dope and containing blanks for record claims. If you want one of those world record books, write to Salt Water Fly Rodders Of America, Box 304, Cape May Court House, N.J. 08210.

Associate memberships in the organization are available.

This is a bunch of nice people.

WE ARE NOT through yet as I have one more bouquet to toss.

Scientific Anglers of Midland, Michigan, have for some years been publishing line and rod fitting charts for fly fishermen. They are also putting out a booklet on fly casting instruction and you can get it by writing to them. It is exceptionally well done and I heartily recommend it.

THE SIXTH anniversary de luxe edition of FISHERMAN'S DIGEST is now on sale at \$3.95. You can find it in bookstores and on the larger newsstands and it's published by the Gun Digest Company, Chicago, Ill. 60624.

Tom McNally is the editor and there's a lot of really top information in it if you discount one piece I wrote for them which reads so badly I'd

Fishing accident? Well, yes. Perhaps no one was to blame, but the truck driver, at right, has just crawled from the submerged cab of his truck which was towing the house trailer. The scene is along a "fishy" canal in South Florida and the congestion of fishing traffic on a fast highway started chain reaction events that ended with this outfit in the drink.



buy it back if I could. Another piece I wrote is pretty good, I think.

McNally has rounded up a lot about record fish. He gives the all time records of the International Game Fish Association and those of the International Spin Fishing Association and also those of the annual *FIELD & STREAM* contest.

Although I'm not a competition fisherman and, in fact, do a little bellyaching about some contests, it would be fine if we had a more complete set of records. The spin fishing people are fine with their listings; the IGFA is meticulous but has some hook requirements that eliminate a lot of plug-caught fish; *FIELD & STREAM* is well recognized although it seems strange to seek a magazine rather than an association for fresh water records. Now something new has come along in the organization of the Salt Water Fly Rodders of America.

I'VE SEEN SEVERAL accidents caused by ditch-watching fishermen in South Florida, generally a matter of chain reaction.

The fisherman sees fish striking alongside the road or sights a place he'd like to examine more closely so he puts on his brakes a little too quickly and five or six cars back there's someone who's unable to stop quickly enough.

The last time I saw such a mess I was in the line of cars that slowed down quickly when a fisherman stopped to inspect some bass water near Okeechobee. Some distance back and several cars behind us a tow truck and a big house trailer went into the drink. I'm grateful that the driver chose to leave the road instead of telescoping six or eight lighter vehicles.

EYEGLASSES ARE OFTEN abused, lost and broken by fishermen. One of the common stunts is to turn

your head briskly when riding a fast boat and get your glasses caught by the wind—splut!

I see a lot of eyeglass wearers who have neck cords attached to the ear pieces of their glasses. Some fishermen who need glasses only for close work carry a cheap pair of dime store expendibles for tying knots and reading the directions on insect dope.

The other day I had just finished taking a photograph when I heard a disconcerting tinkle and splash and found one of my bifocal lenses had come out of the frame and disappeared forever. Repeated pressing of the lens against the camera finder had loosened it. Good thing to remember.

FOR SOME MONTHS now I have been fumbling the ball about whether there are white crappie in Florida or not. Some people who should know have said there are white crappie in northern Florida. Other students of fish and fishing have reported they strongly doubt there is such a thing within our borders.

My latest report is from Jack DeQuine who was formerly fisheries chief for the Florida Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission and he tells me that in a long career of shocking and poisoning fish for research and conservation purposes, he's never identified a Florida fish as a white crappie. Jack sounds a little as if he'd like to hear some proof one way or the other.

Just don't bring the fish to me. I can't tell black crappies from white crappies. However, I will forward evidence if you want to submit it.

A BIT OF philosophy, not particularly funny, but particularly true:

"Happiest is the fisherman who counteth not his catch." ●

THE TENDERIZED CHAMP

Through game management planning, in some areas, the wild hog is returning to the Florida ranks of worthy hunting opponents

By ROSS PHARES

Photo By Don Cullimore, Jr.



ONE OF AMERICA's toughest fighters that took on and whipped virtually all comers has gone soft with the plush times. He was the mighty, tusk-flashing, flint-hoofed, charging, snorting razorback. He made his American debut in Florida in 1539.

When the pioneers came to the frontier wilds they found this wild hog fighting his determined battle for survival, pound for pound, as rugged a competitor as the land afforded. Because he thrived in the most hazardous conditions, and through the leanest seasons, he often sustained the settlers when they had no other adequate source of subsistence. American progress would have been much slower and different without the self-reliant, fierce, prolific razorback.

What the razorbacks could not outfight they outran. Only bears and panthers bested them in battle—and only then usually when one was found alone. When in known danger, or when sows were suckling pigs, they normally ran in bunches. In group defense they bunched with their heads fronting outward, tusks clashing together and churning froth. Coyotes and wolves stole pigs when they could find them separated from the sows. But no coyote or wolf could outfight a healthy, grown razorback.

The boars wore the next thing to armour—side-skin and gristle over the shoulder and ribs, known as shields, which often reached a

thickness of an inch and a half. Even the deadly rattlesnake was virtually harmless to them. They, like hogs in general, were covered with thick layers of fat in which there were no veins. Hence venom did them no harm. And they were relatively safe from Indians, because their protective layer of fat made them difficult to kill with arrows.

The razorback hustled a living where there were no visible means of support. He ate rattlesnakes for a meat diet, and prickly pears for salads. When grass and edible shrubs disappeared he went underground—dug holes of incredible depth and size with his snout, and thrived on roots and worms. He fished in shallow ponds—muddying the water by plowing the bottom with his powerful snout, forcing the fish to the surface for his selection. In the arid regions he sometimes ranged as far as ten miles away from water.

When the pioneers in time tamed him in a fashion, hog raising became one of the safest and most dependable of frontier ventures. Neither Indians nor white rustlers bothered him. The porkers were too self-minded and unruly to be herded and driven off like horses and cattle.

The razorback furnished both meat and sport for the pioneers.

A wild hog hunt provided all the excitement of the famed wild boar hunts of Europe.

And the porkers were once so much more valuable than cattle that stockmen slaughtered beeves for hog feed. Richard King, of the famous King Ranch in Texas, after several unsuccessful attempts to preserve beef, brought in several thousand hogs to eat meat of beeves killed for their hides.

Hogs sustained the explorers and colonizers long before cattle and horses became an industry.

The first razorbacks, it is generally believed, descended from "thirteen sows" brought over by De Soto in 1539. Many of these hogs were lost in the woods, and some were traded to the Indians. Most of De Soto's survivors owned and raised hogs, and when they scattered they took their hogs with them, presumably.

When the explorers were dead or gone, the swine were on their own, and it was "root hog or die." They rooted well, or at least the longest snouted and longest tusked ones did—until the fittest survived, equipped for any emergency.

By the time the American pioneers arrived, hogs were available for the taking. One settler wrote. "The woods were full of hogs. We used to go hog hunting like peo-

ple hunt deer today, and kill wagonloads of them, some of the finest you ever saw."

No critter has been given so little attention for so important a contribution to American development as the razor-back. Unlike the longhorn, the mustang, and Mary's little lamb, the razor-back has not inspired ballad makers nor historians. Ironically, instead of getting into the history book, he landed in the joke book. But anyone who speaks of the razorback as a joke obviously has not seen the real thing, or knows of his fantastic background. And few will ever know this robust creature again.

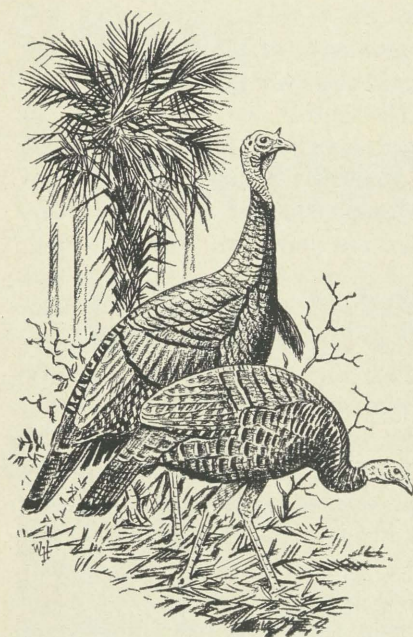
The razorback's wild haunt of the thorny brush, the deep roots, and the grassy meadows is being swapped for a concrete-floored pen with an automatic feeder watched over by a clock; and this once self-reliant, steel-muscled monarch of the woods is becoming a dull-eyed oyster that turns corn into pork on schedule.

Progress is inevitable. But I'd forego my tenderized ham for a month of breakfasts just to see this brave dynamo of power challenge the whole world about him once more. It would lift the spirit just to see a creature on this earth look like he felt freedom so strongly there was not one hair of compromise in him. ●

Photo by Art Runnels

A young wild boar, left, ambles out of the palmetto brush on the J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area in Palm Beach County. It is believed that hogs were introduced into Florida in 1539 by the explorer DeSoto. Modern day hunters, right, like their pioneer forefathers, hunt wild hog for food and excitement.





FLORIDA

1966-1967

Hunting Season Information

Bag Limits

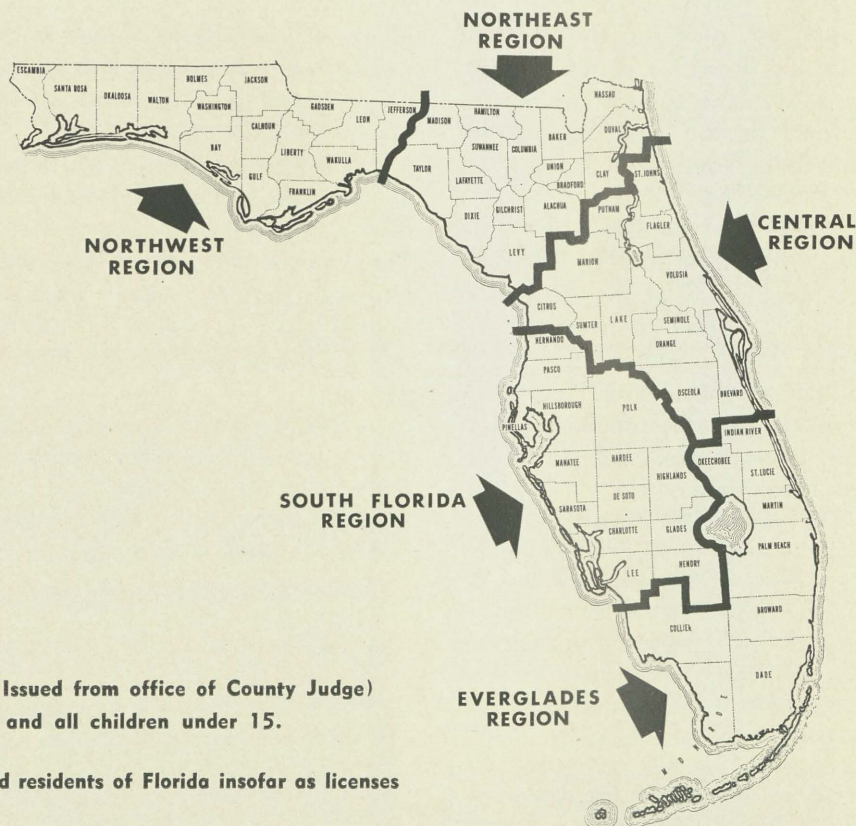
	Daily Bag	Season Bag	Possession Limit
Deer, Buck Only	1	3	2
Turkey — Fall	2	3	3
Spring Gobbler	1	2	2
Squirrel, Grey	10		20
Squirrel, Fox	2		4
Quail	12		24
Bear	1	1	1
Wild Hog	1	2	2

Shooting Hours

Resident Game

From one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset; except Spring Gobbler Season when shooting hours will be from one-half hour before sunrise until 12-noon, only.

A color illustrated summary of 1966-1967 general regulations for Florida hunting, trapping and fresh water fishing, and summaries of Migratory Game Bird and Management Area regulations, are available at County Judge's offices, and Commission Regional offices listed on page 3.



FLORIDA HUNTING LICENSES

(Issued from office of County Judge)

Exempt—Residents 65 years of age and over and all children under 15.

Costs include County Judges' fees.

Service men, stationed in Florida, are considered residents of Florida insofar as licenses to hunt and fish are concerned.

Series AK — Resident, Combination, Hunting and Fishing, Statewide, Annual	\$10.50
Series H — For hunting on licensed private hunting preserves only	5.50
Series I — Resident County, Game	2.00
Series J — Resident, other than Home County	4.50
Series K — Resident, State	7.50
Series L — Non-Resident, State	26.50
Series M — Non-Resident, 10-day Continuous	11.50
Series M-1 — Non-Resident County, Owners of and paying taxes on 3,000 acres of land	11.50
Series Y — Guide, required for guiding hunting parties. Issued from office of Commission, Tallahassee	10.00
Alien Hunting — Issued from Office of Commission, Tallahassee	50.00

Florida's Five

Regions for

Fresh Water Fishing,

Hunting and Trapping

Florida's

Wildlife Management Areas



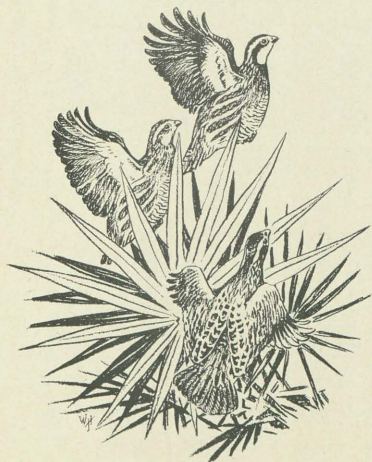
There are 33 Florida Wildlife Management Areas open to hunting during the 1966-1967 season. The numbers that precede each Area name, in the summary, corresponds with numbered locations appearing on this map.

Detailed maps, and COMPLETE REGULATIONS, for the individual Management Areas may be obtained from Commission offices listed on page 3, or at the Management Areas during the Area's open seasons.

A \$5.00 Public Hunting Area Stamp, in addition to regular Florida hunting license, is required and permits hunting on most Wildlife Management Areas. Such stamps may be purchased from any County Judge, or their authorized sub-agents.

Hunt Permits, as outlined in the Management Area Summary, are required to hunt on the Eglin Field, Cecil M. Webb and Citrus Management Areas; and for designated Bear and Archery Hunts. Hunt Permits may be obtained as outlined in the Summary.

A Public Hunting Area Stamp, or Permit, and hunting license must be in the hunter's possession as long as he participates in hunt, and must be displayed upon request of a Wildlife Officer or other Commission personnel.



Hunters must check in, when entering, and check out and report hunting kills when leaving, at designated checking stations on Management Areas where such stations are maintained. On all other Areas, hunters are requested to have their hunting kills checked at Area Hunt Headquarters, as outlined in the summary.

Guns, either assembled or disassembled, and dogs, are allowed only during the season designated for each particular Wildlife Management Area, except when permits are issued by an authorized representative of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. Possession of loaded guns on days when hunting is not permitted, and after shooting hours, is prohibited.

Continued on next page

Wildlife Management Areas

Northwest Region

1 - St. Regis Wildlife Management Area

Open Season: Hunting—November 19 through March 5. Fishing and Frogging—Prohibited.

Legal to Take: Quail and Squirrel

General Regulations:

1. Hunters must check in and out at check stations.
2. Hunters may check in one hour before sunrise and must check out no later than one hour after sunset.
3. Camping prohibited.
4. Hunting is prohibited in designated field trial areas.
5. Vehicles must remain on established roads.

2 - Blackwater Wildlife Management Area

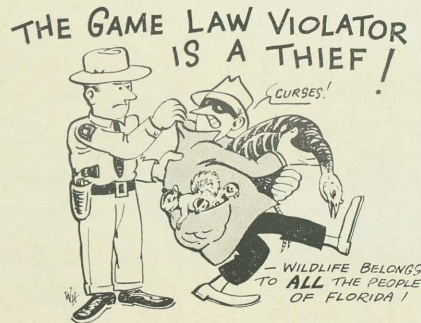
Open Season: Hunting—November 19 through January 15 (Quail and Squirrel through March 5). Fishing and frogging—permitted year-round, except on the designated hatchery area.

Legal to Take: All legal game, fish, frogs and fur-bearing animals.

General Regulations:

1. Hunters may enter the area for camping at 8:00 A.M., November 18 and must leave by 6:00 P.M., January 2.
2. Possession or use of rifles prohibited. Deer may be taken with shotguns only with shot not smaller than No. 1 buck.
3. Camping permitted (except during the spring gobbler season) at the designated campsites. All structures must be removed by March 26.
4. Quail hunting from vehicles prohibited.

Spring Gobbler Season: Hunting—March 25 through April 9. Possession or use of rifles prohibited.



3 - Eglin Field Wildlife Management Area

Area Regulations:

1. Fishing permitted with a U. S. Air Force Permit.
2. Hunters must possess a U. S. Air Force Permit.

Archery Hunt

Open Season: Hunting—October 22 through November 6. Open area includes designated portions within an area which is bounded on the south by U. S. 98 and State Road 20; on the north by the Yellow River and U. S. 90; on the west by State Road 87; and on the east by State Road 83.

Legal to Take: All legal game except bear and turkey. Hog: 1 per day, 4 per season. Deer: 1 per day, 3 per season.

General Regulations:

1. Hunters must check in and out daily through the Jackson Guard Station.
2. Possession or use of firearms or crossbows prohibited.

Gun Hunt

Open Season: Hunting—November 19 through December 4 and December 17 through January 2.

Legal to Take: Deer, hog, quail, squirrels, rabbits and migratory birds (during applicable open seasons). Deer: 1 per day, 3 per season. Hog: 1 per day, 4 per season.

General Regulations:

1. Rifles or sidearms prohibited. Shot smaller than No. 1 buckshot prohibited for hunting deer.
2. Camping permitted at designated campsites.

Small Game Hunt

Open Season: Hunting—January 3 through January 31.

Legal to Take: Quail, squirrels, rabbits, and migratory birds (during applicable open seasons). Possession or use of shot larger than No. 6 prohibited.

General Regulations:

1. Only shotguns permitted.
2. Camping prohibited.

Spring Gobbler Season

Open Season: Hunting—March 25 through April 9.

General Regulations:

1. Only shotguns permitted.
2. Camping prohibited.

Early Dove Season

The hunting of doves may be permitted under Air Force regulations on Wednesdays and Saturdays during the portions of the Federally established dove seasons prior to the opening of the November 19 hunting season. Possession or use of shot larger than No. 6 prohibited.

4 - Point Washington Wildlife Management Area

Open Season: Hunting—November 19 through January 15 (Quail and Squirrel through March 5). Fishing and Frogging—Permitted year-round.

Legal to Take: All legal game (including hogs) (except bear), fish, frogs and fur-bearing animals.

General Regulations:

1. Only still hunting permitted in that portion of the Point Washington area west of Highway 331 and State Road 83.
2. Possession or use of rifles prohibited in the still hunt area.
3. Camping prohibited.
4. All fires prohibited.
5. Vehicles may not leave established roads on area.
6. Catch dogs for hogs allowed during daylight hours only.
7. During the first phase, dove hunting permitted on specified areas ONLY. Dove hunting during the second and third phases will coincide with the Federal regulations and dates.
8. All hunters must report their bag to the check station.

Fox and Coon Hunt: Hunting—September 24 through November 6 and January 14 through March 24 in the Seminole Hill tract in Bay County. Stuckey area open throughout the year, except during the open season for deer and during the spring gobbler season.

Spring Gobbler Season: Hunting—March 25 through April 9.

5 - Gaskin Wildlife Management Area

Open Season: Hunting—November 19 through January 15 (Quail and Squirrel through March 5).

Legal to Take: All legal game (except bear), fish and fur bearing animals.

General Regulations:

1. Hunters may enter the area at 8:00 A.M., November 18, and must leave by 6:00 P.M., March 5.
2. Camping permitted only on designated campsites. All structures must be removed by March 5.

Spring Gobbler Season: Hunting—March 25 through April 9.

General Regulation:

1. Camping prohibited.

It is unlawful for any person to throw or dump refuse or rubbish of any kind on any highway or public lands. This law (Section 821.36, Florida Statutes) carries a \$100.00 fine, and provides for enforcement by ALL peace officers and the officers of the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

6 - Apalachee Wildlife Management Area

Open Season: Hunting—November 19 through January 15. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays closed. Fishing and frogging—Permitted throughout the year.

Legal to Take: All legal game, fish, frogs and fur-bearing animals.

General Regulations:

1. Hunters must check in and out at checking stations.
2. Hunters may enter the area at 4:30 A.M., CST, and must leave by 6:00 P.M., CST, each hunt day.
3. Camping permitted at designated campsites.
4. No free running hounds permitted. Deer may be taken by still hunting or with the use of slow trail dogs.
5. Hunting or killing of pheasants prohibited.
6. If sufficient doves are available, hunters will be permitted, after obtaining a Management Area stamp, to hunt doves during first phase on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at the Apalachee Correctional Institution and on the alternate days on the Management Area.
7. Possession or use of rifles prohibited.

Spring Gobbler Season: Hunting—March 25 to April 9.

General Regulations: 1. Camping prohibited.

7 - Telogia Creek Wildlife Management Area

Open Season: Hunting—November 19 through January 15 (Quail and Squirrel through March 5).

Legal to Take: All legal game (including hogs in Gadsden County portion ONLY) (except bear), fish, frogs and fur-bearing animals.

General Regulations:

1. Hunters may enter the area at 8:00 A.M., November 18 and must leave by 6:00 P.M., March 5.
2. Camping permitted at designated campsites only. Improved campsites are available.

Spring Gobbler Season: Hunting—March 25 through April 9.

8 - Liberty Wildlife Management Area

Open Season: Hunting—November 19 through January 15. Trapping—January 16 through March 1. Fishing and frogging—Permitted throughout the year.

Legal to Take: All legal game, fish, frogs and fur-bearing animals.

General Regulations:

1. Hunters may enter at 8:00 A.M., November 18 and must leave by 6:00 P.M., January 16.
2. Improved campsites available. All camp structures must be removed within 10 days after close of the season.

Spring Gobbler Season: Hunting—March 25 through April 9.

General Regulations: 1. Camping permitted.

9 - Leon-Wakulla Wildlife Management Area

Open Season: Hunting—November 19 through January 15. Trapping—January 16 through March 1. Fishing and frogging—Permitted throughout the year.

Legal to Take: All legal game, fish, frogs and fur-bearing animals.

General Regulations:

1. Hunters may enter at 8:00 A.M., November 18 and must leave by 6:00 P.M., January 16.
2. Improved campsites available. All camp structures must be removed within 10 days after the close of the hunting season.

Spring Gobbler Season: Hunting—March 25 through April 9.

General Regulations: 1. Camping permitted.

10 - Aucilla Wildlife Management Area

Open Season: Taylor County Portion. Hunting—November 12 through January 2. Trapping—January 3 through March 1. Fishing and Frogging—Permitted throughout the year.

Jefferson and Wakulla Portion. Hunting—November 12 through Jan. 15. Fishing & Frogging—Nov. 12 through January 15, except on Fish and Wildlife Service lands unless otherwise posted. Trapping—Prohibited at all times.

Legal to Take: All legal game, fish, frogs and fur-bearing animals as cited above.

General Regulations:

1. Hunters must check in and out at checking stations in Jefferson and Wakulla County portions of the area.
2. Hunters may enter the area at 8:00 A.M., November 11 and must leave by 6:00 P.M., January 3 in the Taylor County portion and by January 16 in the Jefferson and Wakulla County portions.
3. The possession or use of dogs for hunting is prohibited in that portion of the area in Jefferson and Wakulla Counties during the period of November 12 through November 18. Dogs permitted November 19 through January 15.
4. Camping permitted at designated campsites. Camping prohibited in Wakulla and Jefferson Counties and on the Gibson Pasture Unit in Taylor County.

Archery Hunt

Open Season: Hunting—October 1-2, 8-9, 15-16, 22-23; in that portion of the Aucilla Wildlife Management Area located in Wakulla County north and west of Grade 5. The unfenced portion of the St. Marks Refuge will be open to hunting.

Legal to Take: All legal game.

General Regulations:

1. Possession or use of firearms or crossbows prohibited.
2. Camping prohibited.
3. Hunters must check in and check out daily through the Newport Checking Station.
4. Possession or use of dogs prohibited.

Spring Gobbler Season: Hunting—March 25 through April 9, Taylor County ONLY.

General Regulations: 1. Camping prohibited.

Northeast Region

11 - Tide Swamp Wildlife Management Area

Open Season: Hunting—November 12 through January 2. Trapping—January 3 through March 1. Fishing and Frogging—Permitted throughout the year.

Legal to Take: All legal game and fur-bearing animals.

General Regulations:

1. Dogs, camping or fires prohibited.

Spring Gobbler Season: Hunting—March 25 through April 9.

12 - Steinhatchee Wildlife Management Area

Open Season: Hunting—November 12 through January 2. Trapping—January 3 through March 1.

Legal to Take: All legal game, fish, frogs and fur-bearing animals.

General Regulations:

1. Hunters may enter the area at 8:00 A.M., November 11 and must leave by 6:00 P.M., January 3.
2. Camping permitted only at designated campsites.
3. No deer shall be quartered or otherwise dismembered on the area until they have been checked by a Wildlife Officer.

Spring Gobbler Season: Hunting—March 25 through April 9.

General Regulations:

1. Camping prohibited.

13 - Adam's Pasture Wildlife Management Area

Open Season: Hunting—November 12 through January 2.

Legal to Take: All legal game and fur-bearing animals.

General Regulations:

1. Dogs, camping or fires prohibited.

Spring Gobbler Season: Hunting—March 25 through April 9.

MANAGEMENT AREA ARCHERY HUNTS

A \$5.00 Archery Permit is required this year for Archery Hunts on the following Wildlife Management Areas: Aucilla (10), Camp Blanding (16), Guano River (19), Ocala (20), Citrus (23), and Avon Park (26). Additional information concerning the Archery Permit for use of these Management Areas may be obtained from the Commission offices listed on page 3. A U.S. Air Force Permit is needed for the scheduled Archery Hunts on the Eglin Field (3) Management Area.

14 - Osceola Wildlife Management Area

Open Season: Hunting—November 12 through January 2. Trapping—January 3 through March 1. Fishing and Frogging—Permitted throughout the year.

Legal to Take: All legal game, fish, frogs and fur-bearing animals.

General Regulations:

1. Improved campsites available.
2. The possession or use of dogs is prohibited.

Quail Hunt

Open Season: Hunting—January 3 through February 26, weekends only.

Legal to Take: Quail only.

General Regulations:

1. Bird dogs only allowed on the area.
2. Shotguns only; possession or use of shot larger than No. 6 prohibited.
3. Management area stamp required.
4. Possession or transportation of loaded firearms allowed only on weekends.

Spring Gobbler Season: Hunting—March 25 through April 9.

15 - Lake Butler Wildlife Management Area

Open Season: Hunting—November 12 through January 2. Trapping—January 3 through March 1. Fishing and Frogging—Permitted throughout the year.

Legal to Take: All legal game, fish, frogs and fur-bearing animals.

General Regulations:

1. Camping prohibited.
2. No dogs or free running hounds permitted in the area bordered by State Road 231 and Woods Roads 4, 5 and 9, south of State Road 100.

Spring Gobbler Season: Hunting—March 25 through April 9.

General Regulations:

1. Camping or fires prohibited.

16 - Camp Blanding Wildlife Management Area

Open Season: Hunting—November 12 through January 2. The area west of State Road 225 and north of State Road 230 will be open November 12-27; closed from November 28-December 23; open December 24-January 1, 1967. Fishing—Permitted only on designated fish management areas.

Legal to Take: All legal game (including wild hogs) and fur-bearing animals. Bag limit on hogs: 1 per day, 4 per season.

General Regulations:

1. Hunters must check in and out at checking stations.

CAMP BLANDING AREA—continued

2. Hunters may enter the area at 6:00 A.M. and must leave by 6:30 P.M. each hunt day.
3. Camping prohibited.
4. Dogs other than bird dogs used for quail hunting prohibited in that portion of the area north of State Roads 215 and 16 and west of State Road 225, and north of State Road 230.

Archery Hunt

Open Season: Hunting—October 22-23; 29-30; November 5-6.

Legal to Take: All legal game including hogs. Bag limits—Hogs: 1 per day, 4 per season. Deer: 1 per day, 3 per season; considered part of hunter's annual bag.

General Regulations:

1. A \$5.00 Archery permit required in addition to hunting license and only persons participating in the hunt allowed on the area.
2. Hunting will be allowed only in that portion of the area north of State Roads 16, 215 and 230. Check Station No. 2 will be open.
3. Firearms or Crossbows prohibited.
4. All game must be checked at check stations.

17 - Lochloosa Wildlife Management Area

Open Season: Hunting—November 12 through January 2. Trapping—January 3 through March 1. Fishing and Frogging—Permitted through the year.

Legal to Take: All legal game (except turkey) and fur-bearing animals. Hogs may be taken in that portion of the area in Alachua County only.

General Regulations:

1. Camping or fires prohibited.

18 - Gulf Hammock Wildlife Management Area

Open Season: Hunting—November 12 through January 2. Trapping—January 3 through March 1. Fishing and Frogging—Permitted throughout the year.

Legal to Take: All legal game (including wild hogs) (except bear), fish, frogs and fur-bearing animals.

General Regulations:

1. Hunters may enter the area at 8:00 A.M., November 11 and must leave by 6:00 P.M., January 3.
2. Camping permitted only at designated campsites and not within 30 feet of water pumps. No permanent structures allowed on campsites. Camp structures must be removed by May 9, 1967. Permits for established permanent camps must be obtained from the Georgia-Pacific Corporation, Gulf Hammock, Florida.

Spring Gobbler Season: Hunting—March 25 through April 9.

General Regulations:

1. Camping permitted at designated campsites only.

Central Region

19 - Guano River Wildlife Management Area

Open Season: Hunting—November 12 through January 2.* Fishing—Permitted under Fish Management Area Regulations. Frogging—Permitted.

Legal to Take: All legal game (including wild hogs).

General Regulations:

1. Hunters must check in and out at checking station.
2. Use or possession of rifles prohibited.
3. Motors larger than 5½ H.P. and airboats are prohibited on Lake Ponte Vedra.
4. Fires prohibited on the grass portions of the dam.
5. Dogs prohibited (other than bird dogs).
6. Waterfowl may be hunted only from sunrise to 12:00 noon and must be checked out at check station by 2:30 P.M.
7. Small game must be presented at check station before being dressed or picked.
8. Camping prohibited.
9. During the waterfowl season, fishing will be permitted only from 12:00 noon until 1 hour after sunset.

*Waterfowl may be hunted until the close of the waterfowl season.

Archery Season

Open Season: Hunting—January 21-22, 28-29, February 4-5, 11-12, and 18-19.

Legal to Take: Wild hogs.

General Regulations:

1. Hunters must check in and out at Guano Dam checking station.
2. Hunters may enter the area at 6:00 A.M., but must leave by 6:30 P.M. each open day.
3. Firearms or crossbows prohibited.
4. Camping permitted only in designated campsites.
5. A \$5.00 Archery Permit required.

20 - Ocala Wildlife Management Area

Open Season: Hunting—November 12 through January 2. Fishing and Frogging—Permitted throughout the year.

Legal to Take: All legal game (except bear), fish frogs and fur-bearing animals.

General Regulations:

1. Discharge or possession of loaded firearms after legal shooting hours on closed days, or in camp areas, prohibited.
2. Camping permitted anywhere on Forest Service lands except closed areas. Improved campsites available.
3. No deer shall be quartered or otherwise dismembered in the hunt area unless properly stamped or tagged at Hunt Headquarters.

Archery Season

Open Season: Hunting—October 1 through October 9.

Legal to Take: All legal game (except bear), and fur-bearing animals. Deer killed on this hunt will be considered part of the allowed annual bag limit. A \$5.00 Archery Permit is required.

21 - Tomoka Wildlife Management Area

Open Season: Hunting—November 12 through January 2. Fishing—requires permit from landowner. Frogging—November 12 through January 2.

Legal to Take: All legal game, fish, frogs and fur-bearing animals.

General Regulations:

1. Hunters may enter the area at 8:00 A.M., November 11 and must leave by 6:00 P.M., January 3.
2. Possession or use of rifles prohibited north of U. S. 92. Loaded firearms prohibited in the camp area.
3. Camping permitted at designated campsites.

Spring Gobbler Season

Open Season: Hunting—March 25 through April 9. Hunting permitted only on the portion of the area north of U. S. Highway 92.

General Regulations:

1. Camping permitted.
2. Hunters must use only gates designated as hunt entrances.

Managed Bear Hunts

Open Season: Hunting—A series of four 3-day managed bear hunts will be held on the Hudson Tract portion of the Tomoka Wildlife Management Area, on the following dates: Sept. 26, 27, 28; Sept. 29, 30, Oct. 1; Oct. 3, 4, 5; Oct. 6, 7, 8.

General Regulations:

1. Hunts will be limited to not more than 17 people, except upon approval of the Hunt Supervisor.
2. Each group must obtain a \$50.00 party permit, and each person in the party must also possess a regular hunting license.
3. All applications must be accompanied by a check to cover permit cost.
4. Hunters who wish to participate in the Tomoka Managed Bear Hunt should file application with the Regional Manager, Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, 2520 E. Silver Springs Boulevard, Ocala, Florida.
5. Possession or use of rifles prohibited.

Polera Still Hunt

Open Season: Hunting—November 12 through January 2. Fishing—Requires permit from the landowner. Frogging—November 12 through January 2.

Legal to Take: All legal game, fish, frogs and fur-bearing animals.

General Regulations:

1. Hunters may enter the area at 8:00 A.M., November 11, and must leave by 6:00 P.M., January 3.
2. Possession or use of dogs prohibited.
3. Camping permitted at designated camp sites only. All camp structures must be removed by January 3.
4. Hunters must use only gates designated as hunt entrances.

22 - Farmton Wildlife Management Area

Open Season: Hunting—November 12 through January 2. Fishing—Permitted with permit from landowner. Frogging—November 12 through January 2.

Legal to Take: All legal game (including hogs), fish, frogs and fur-bearing animals.

General Regulations:

1. Hunters may enter the area at 8:00 A.M., November 11, and must leave by 6:00 P.M., January 3.
2. Possession or use of rifles using centerfire cartridges prohibited. Loaded guns prohibited within camp areas.
3. Camp structures limited to tents and trailers only. Camping permitted only at designated campsites.
4. Deer may not be quartered or otherwise dismembered until checked and tagged at hunt headquarters.
5. Vehicles prohibited on any roads or firebreaks designated as CLOSED.

Spring Gobbler Season: Hunting—March 25 through April 9.

General Regulations:

1. Camping permitted only on designated campsites.
2. Possession or use of rifles using centerfire cartridges prohibited.

23 - Citrus Wildlife Management Area

Area Regulations:

1. Special permits are required.
2. Hunters wishing to camp may enter the area at 8:00 A.M. the day before the hunt and must leave by 6:00 P.M. the day following the close of the hunt.
3. Dogs are prohibited except that bird dogs may be used during the quail hunt.
4. Only deer having at least one antler 5 or more inches in length may be taken.
5. Fishing and frogging permitted throughout the year.

Archery Hunt

Open Season: Hunting—October 15 through October 30; November 5 and 6; November 12 and 13; November 19 and 20; November 24 through 27; and December 3 and 4.

Legal to Take: All legal game, except turkey.

Archery Regulations:

1. Hunters may enter or leave through any station during the Archery Hunt. All deer must be checked at station No. 4.
2. Possession or use of firearms or crossbows prohibited.
3. A \$5.00 Archery Permit is required.

Gun Hunt

Open Season: Hunting—December 10-11; 17-18; December 31-January 1. No more than 1200 hunters may participate in either hunt.

Legal to Take: All legal game except turkey.

CITRUS AREA—continued

Gun Hunt Regulations:

1. Hunters must check in and out at checking stations. Hunters not camping may check in at 5:00 A.M. the day of the hunt, and must leave by 10:00 P.M. the same day.
2. When 100 bucks are killed during any hunt, the succeeding day of the hunt will be closed.
3. Permits will be selected by a drawing in Tallahassee. Management Area Public Hunting Permits, in addition to regular license requirements, must be in possession of the hunter.

Quail Hunt

Open Season: Hunting—January 7 through January 29, weekends only.

Legal to Take: All legal game except deer and turkey.

Quail Hunt Regulations:

1. Hunters must check in and out at check station No. 4. Hunters may check in at 5:00 A.M. the day of the hunt, and must leave by 6:00 P.M. the same day.
2. Shotguns only; possession or use of shot larger than No. 6 prohibited.
3. A \$2.00 daily quail permit required.
4. All quail taken must be checked at checking station.

Central & South Florida Regions

24 - Croom Wildlife Management Area

Open Season: Hunting—November 12 through January 2. Fishing and Frogging—Permitted throughout the year.

Legal to Take: All legal game except deer (including wild hogs), and fur-bearing animals.

General Regulations:

1. Hunters may enter the area at 8:00 A.M., November 11, and must leave by 6:00 P.M., January 3.
2. The only hunting dogs permitted on the area will be bird dogs.
3. Camping permitted only on designated campsites. Camp structures must be removed by April 23, 1967.
4. Hunting prohibited on areas designated by "closed" signs.

Spring Gobbler Season: Hunting—March 25 through April 9.

General Regulations:

1. Camping permitted on public campsites. Camp structures must be removed by April 23, 1967.

25 - Richloam Wildlife Management Area

Open Season: Hunting—November 12 through January 2. Fishing and Frogging—Permitted throughout the year except on designated Hatchery Area.

Legal to Take: All legal game (including wild hogs), fish, frogs and fur-bearing animals.

General Regulations:

1. Hunters may enter the area at 8:00 A.M., November 11, and must leave by 6:00 P.M., January 3.
2. Camping permitted on public campsites. Camp structures must be removed by April 9, 1967.

Spring Gobbler Season: Hunting—March 11 through March 26.

General Regulations:

1. Camping permitted on public campsites. Camp structures must be removed within two weeks following end of hunt.

26 - Avon Park Wildlife Management Area

Open Season: Hunting—November 12 through January 1. Saturdays, Sundays, only. Fishing and Frogging—November 12 through January 1. Saturdays and Sundays only.

Legal to Take: All legal game (including wild hogs), fish, frogs and fur-bearing animals.

General Regulations:

1. Hunters must check in and out at checking stations.
2. Hunters may enter the area at 4:00 A.M. each Saturday and must leave by 8:00 P.M. each Sunday.
3. The use of legal type hunting weapons are permitted except rifles. Sidearms with scopes prohibited.
4. Camping permitted in designated campsites only.
5. In case of military necessity, the Commanding Officer of the Avon Park Military Reservation reserves the right to prohibit any person(s), civilian or military, from entering the Avon Park Bombing Range.
6. Use of horses prohibited.
7. There is a possibility of unexploded ordnance throughout the bombing area. Hunters are forbidden to handle or closely approach any ordnance or other military instrument, regardless of how harmless it may appear. No ordnance, exploded or unexploded, or any other military instrument shall be tampered with, handled, or removed from Avon Park Bombing Range. Any person or persons who tampers with or attempts to remove any ordnance or other military device from the Avon Park Bombing Range shall be subject to Federal prosecution.

Archery Hunt

Open Season: Hunting—September 3 through September 11, Sat. and Sun. only.

Legal to Take: Deer (either sex), and hogs.

General Regulations:

1. Camping permitted at designated campsites only.
2. Firearms or crossbows prohibited. Possession or use of dogs prohibited.

AVON PARK AREA—continued

Spring Gobbler Season: Hunting—March 11-12, 18-19, and 25-26.

General Regulations:

1. Camping prohibited. Hunters must leave Bombing Range by 2:00 p.m.

27 - Cecil M. Webb Wildlife Management Area

Open Season: Hunting—November 12 through February 27. Deer and hog season closes January 2. First 9 days open; Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays closed at all other times. Fishing and Frogging—Permitted throughout the year. Fishing subject to Fish Management Area regulations.

Legal to Take: All legal game (including hogs), fish, frogs and fur-bearing animals.

General Regulations:

1. Hunters must check in and out at checking stations. Checking Station No. 2 will be open during the first 9 days and weekends only thereafter.
2. Hunters may enter the Area at 5:00 A.M. each day and must leave by 8:00 P.M. at the end of each hunt period.
3. Camping permitted only at designated campsites.
4. The field trial area will be open to hunting starting the first Wednesday in February, except for Feb. 12-13 weekend.
5. Airboats prohibited.
6. A \$5.00 daily quail permit required for hunting quail and to possess or use a shotgun. A \$5.00 Management Area Permit required for all other game, and allows only centerfire rifles to be used.
7. Deer and hogs may be taken only by the use of centerfire rifles or shotguns with slugs.

28 - Lykes Bros. Fisheating Creek Wildlife Management Area

Open Season: Hunting, Fishing and Frogging—November 12 through January 2.

Legal to Take: All legal game (including hogs), fish, frogs and fur-bearing animals.

General Regulations:

1. Mizell Island portion closed during regular season.
2. Only that portion of the Rainey Slough area north and east of the re-forested areas will be open to hunting.
3. Hunters may check in and out, and report their game kills at Hunt Headquarters located at the Palmdale entrance.
4. Hunters may enter the area at 8:00 A.M., November 11, and must leave by 6:00 P.M., January 3.
5. The possession and use of rifles is prohibited.
6. Camping prohibited in buildings on the area without permission of the owner. Camps must be removed by February 5.
7. Airboats prohibited.
8. Dogs other than bird dogs prohibited.
9. Use of horses on this area prohibited.
10. Fishing and frogging allowed on unlocked area portions year-round.

Spring Gobbler Season: Hunting—March 11 through March 26.

General Regulations:

1. Hunting permitted in Mizell Island portion only.
2. Camping prohibited.

29 - Lee Wildlife Management Area

Open Season: Hunting—November 12 through January 2, Saturdays and Sundays only.
Fishing and Frogging—Permitted throughout the year.

Legal to Take: All legal game, fish, frogs and fur-bearing animals.

General Regulations:

1. Hunters may enter the area at 5:00 A.M. on Saturdays and must leave by 8:00 P.M. on Sunday.
2. Camping permitted only at designated campsites.
3. Only slow trail dogs on leash may be used for deer hunting.

Everglades Region

There Will Be No Wildlife Management Area No. 30 This Season

31 - J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area

Open Season: Hunting—November 12 through January 2 (quail and turkey only through January 22).

Fishing—Permitted throughout the year.

Frogging—November 12 through January 22.

Trapping—Prohibited at all times.

Legal to Take: All legal game (including wild hogs) fish and frogs.

General Regulations.

1. Hunters must check in and out at check stations when entering or leaving the area.
2. Hunters may enter the area at 8:00 A.M., November 11 and must leave by 6:30 P.M., January 22.
3. Use of rifles prohibited within the ¼ mile buffer zone around Pratt-Whitney fence.
4. All camp structures must be removed by February 1, 1967.
5. Use or possession of airboats prohibited.
6. Dogs other than bird dogs prohibited January 3 through January 22.
7. Rifles prohibited January 3 through January 22. Shotguns only; possession or use of shot larger than No. 4 prohibited.
8. The area between the north grade road and the Pratt-Whitney fence is closed to hunting, camping or cutting of plants.
9. Camp structures and hunt vehicles must bear the name and address of the owner and must be removed from the management area by February 1, 1967.
10. It is unlawful for any person to dump or place trash or refuse in Wildlife Management Areas.

Spring Gobbler Season: Hunting—March 11 through March 26, weekends only.

32 - Everglades Wildlife Management Area

Open Season: Hunting—November 12 through January 2.* Fishing permitted throughout the year. Trapping—Prohibited at all times. Frogging permitted September 1 through March 31, in Conservation Area 2 and that portion of Conservation Area 3 east of Miami and L-67 Canals. All other portions open throughout the year.

Legal to Take: All legal game (including wild hogs) fish and frogs.

General Regulations:

1. Hunting from the levee bordering the Hillsboro Canal (L-39) prohibited.
2. Guns and dogs may be taken into the area 24 hours prior to the opening of hunting season and must be removed from the area 24 hours after the close of the season.
3. Shooting from a moving vehicle prohibited.
4. All boats and vehicles traveling in the area at night must have a visible light at least 6 feet above the surface on which the vehicle is traveling.
5. Camping permitted.

* Waterfowl may be hunted until the close of the waterfowl season.

33 - Aerojet Wildlife Management Area

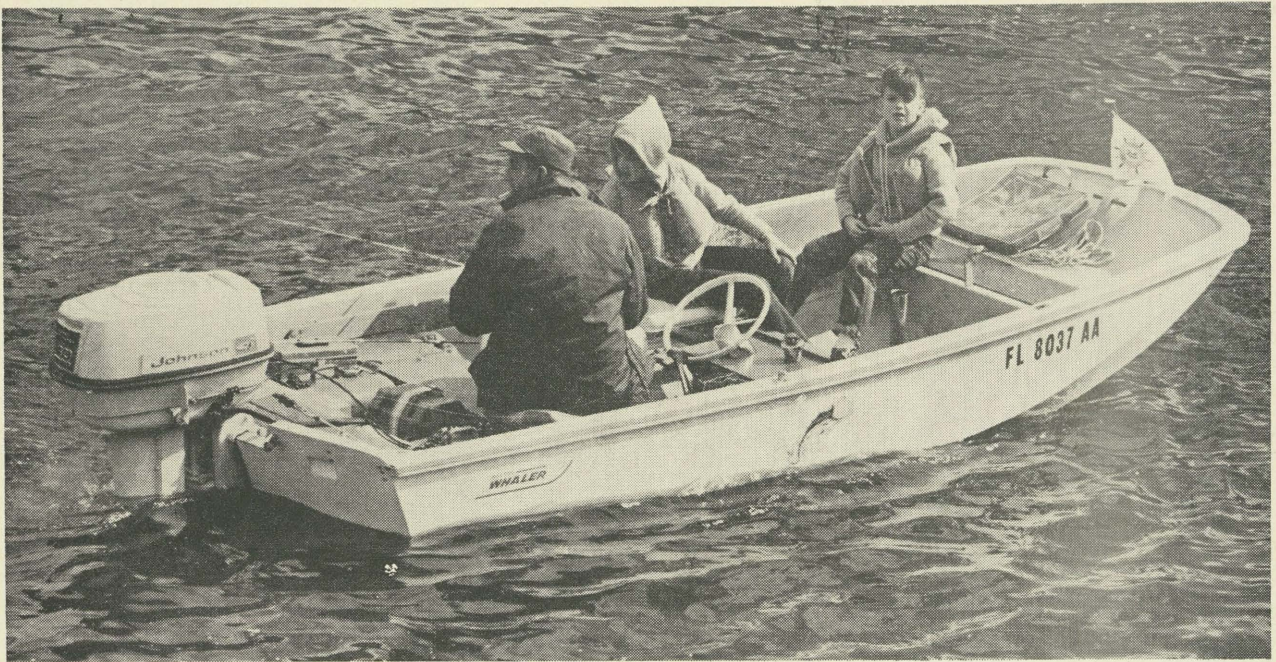
Open Season: Hunting and fishing—November 12 through January 2.
Trapping—Prohibited at all times.

Legal to Take: All legal game, fish and fur-bearing animals.

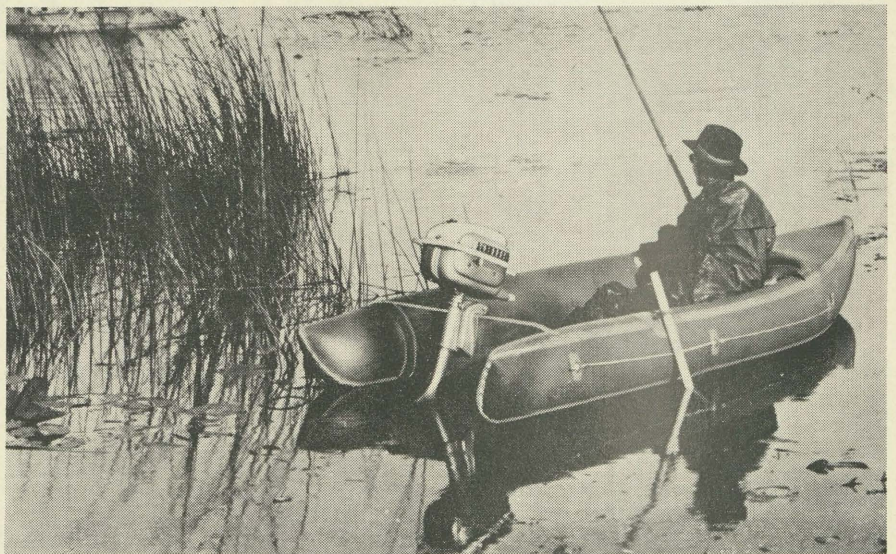
General Regulations:

1. Camping permitted during open season.
2. Firearms and dogs may be taken into the area November 11 and must be removed by January 3.

Location of Wildlife Management Areas, by number, appear on map, page 17. Detailed maps and COMPLETE LAWS for individual Management Areas may be obtained from Regional Offices, listed on page 3, or at the Management Area during the Area's open season for hunting.



The Boston Whaler gave the "trick" bottom a big start in the fishing world. A short Whaler, above, carrying St. Johns River shad anglers, has a lot of room. Rubber boats, right, are blossoming out as easy to transport outboard craft, and the new ones have slick-tough coatings for small water safety. The aluminum canoe, below, is a favorite of back country travelers, such as this one on an Everglades canal.



This aluminum 10-foot Eldo-Craft pram is light weight, inexpensive, has lots of fishing room and handles small motors.

With the fisherman in mind, boat builders are coming up with craft that justify consideration

PLAIN FISHING BOATS

By CHARLES WATERMAN

I STILL GO AND LIE DOWN for a while every time I recall an article about fishing boats published some years back.

The subject was a "perfect fishing outboard," apparently assembled by a boating accessory salesman who had failed in the interior decorating business. Finished in gleaming chrome, polished mahogany and nylon carpeting, this little number boasted demountable outriggers, all sorts of radio and electronic fish finding gizmos, folding top, bunks, tuned twin horns and tinted windshield. The owner kept saying he was a fresh water bass fisherman.

Now I am not making fun of the boat but it was strictly a flat water joy riding job and the guy who called it a bass fishing boat was simply hunting an excuse for writing the check. It was built at a time when most manufacturers considered serious fishermen to be universally smelly, unshaven and penniless.

Lately they are competing for the angler's dollar and turning out a selection that demands study.



The rubber boat, which began as a life raft, is blossoming out as an easily transported outboard craft. They're finishing it off in slick-tough coatings that will give speed and safety on small waters.

Except on white water rivers and where extreme compactness is necessary for transport, the doughnut type life raft is no bargain. It sails happily about in the slightest breeze, generally keeps your feet wet, can't be rowed or paddled at high speed and accepts few of the handy accessories that work on rigid boats.

The rubber boat business began with surplus rubber rafts after World War II and now there are a lot of commercially produced plastic ones of varying quality and prices. I have had little experience with plastic rafts but I know the surplus military ones are first choice of guides who use "soft" boats on swift rivers. I have an old surplus raft that has been used very little and have been offered more than the price of new, inexpensive plastics.

These shouldn't be confused with the newest inflatable craft with some "shape" built in—be it canoe or outboard type. I think inflatable boats are getting a fresh start in practical design and European boating publications, especially the Italian ones, show nifty models in use over there.

Folding canvas boats and canoes are still practical for fishing, more compact than ever, but I don't see very many in Florida.

There are more canoes around—mostly aluminum or fiberglass, many with square sterns taking outboard motors. Canoes carry a lot of load for their
(Continued on next page)

(Continued from preceding page)

weight. The smaller ones have all the tippy faults blamed on the breed and most new canoeists buy them too small. Fifteen feet is about minimum for a 2-man fishing canoe and with considerable flat in the bottom it doesn't draw much water. The really small canoe sinks down pretty deeply, putting you aground at uncomfortable times.

A long, 17-footer can still be put atop your car, has a lot of stability and will take a motor well.

Canoe racers might scorn all but wood and canvas but aluminum and fiberglass have the inside with fishermen.

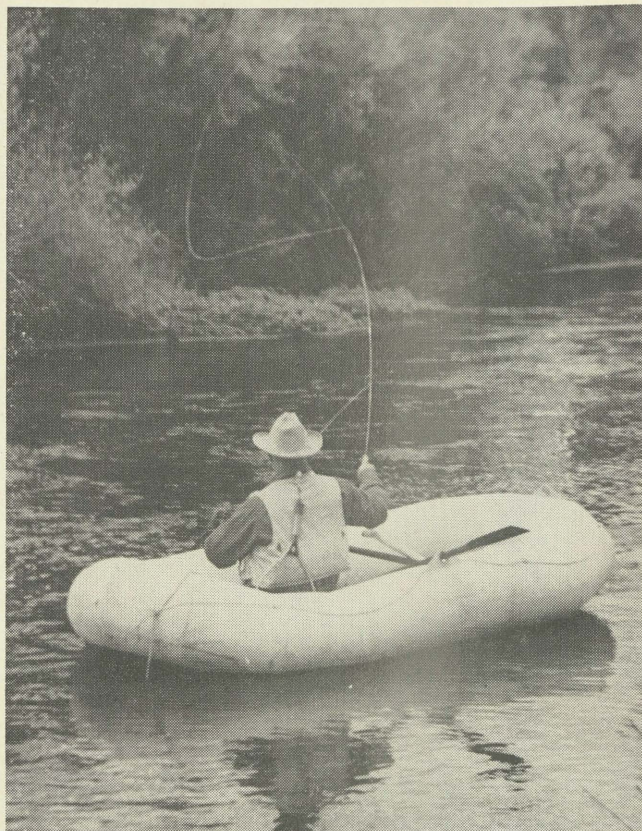
The pram is a crossbreed between the dinghy and the johnboat. It took the latter almost a century to gain wide acceptance. Far as I know it was first popular in the Ozark Hill country. Thirty years ago I saw a couple of Missouri workmen building two wooden ones a day. It's advantage over the pram in small sizes is additional room for the same length, the pram being narrowed at the bow. I have an Orlando Clipper pram that's tough as a boot although heavy for its size. It could be a little wider and still go into a rusty station wagon and with more width you could use a bigger motor, get up on top and really slide.

Most outboard fishing boats used on inland water never make much use of a sharp bow and it merely adds a lot of length and little room. Only a midget could fish from the front of some of the plywood skiffs I've operated.

Now a sharp bow is meant for only one thing—cutting through the water—and most planing outboards go with the bow so high it stays dry until they stop. The johnboat has a square front with plenty of room and moves well with small motors. In fact a little 3-horse will shove an 18-footer up a reasonably fast Ozark river. Admittedly these advantages are hard to remember as you try to beat down a heavy chop with a square-ender but it's worth considering for river and small lake fishing, especially as a car-topper. Most of the current small johnboats are made of aluminum.

I have been using a johnboat made by the Eldo-Craft Boat Co., Smackover, Arkansas, light in weight and very inexpensive. There are sturdier boats, weighing more, costing more and taking bigger motors. All you need to decide is whether the economy model is adequate or not. Unless you use a motor of more than six horsepower, I'd say it fills the bill.

Some time ago I wrote a piece about my 10-foot Orlando Clipper pram being used with a 9½-horse motor and an extension steering handle. That would be too much motor for my Eldo-Craft but the Clipper weighs more than 80 pounds.



Surplus rubber life raft, above, being used by the author on a small stream. These are safe boats and very durable, but hard to manage with oars in a wind. The bottom is also likely to leak, no matter how tight the air chambers may be. A conventional plywood skiff, upper right, may be too narrow for efficiency in the nose section but you can make a nice back rest. Oars are hard to beat for creek fishing, at right, and small rigs work well with the locks pinned.

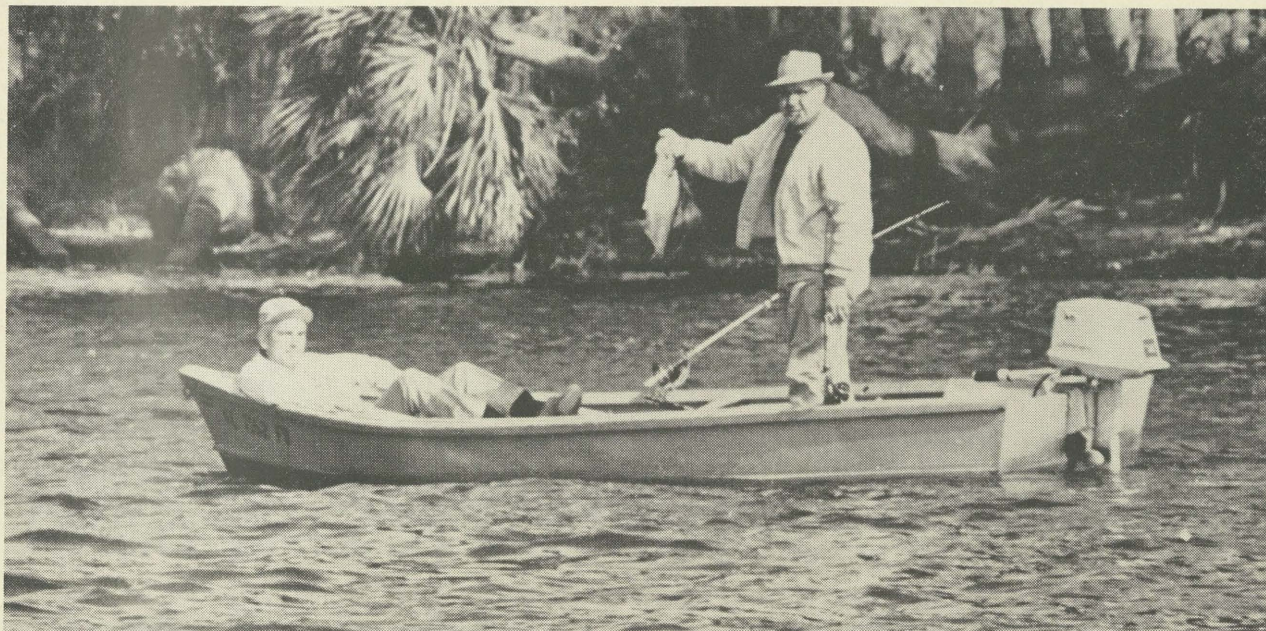
If you expect to use a carrying rack, you may as well go to a 12-foot johnboat as the extra room is worth the extra weight for two fishermen.

Length is important in fishing boats, especially when they're used for casting. The traditional Ozark johnboat was intended for use with a paddle so generally there were seats only at the ends and float trip casters used folding chairs. That put two fishermen out ahead of the paddler so he could see what they were doing and a lot of guides still rig their boats so both casters are up front.

When you get a boat that long it can be narrow enough for easy paddling but there's nothing wrong with oars on a square-ender, even though tradition had it otherwise and if the casters are experienced I think it's much handier to have an oarsman in the center and fishermen fore and aft. Two casters and an oarsman need about 14 feet of length for comfort.

A johnboat does fine in *swift* water but is unhappy in heavy seas.

Plywood skiffs are still the mainstays of commercial fishermen on lakes, rivers and inshore tidal



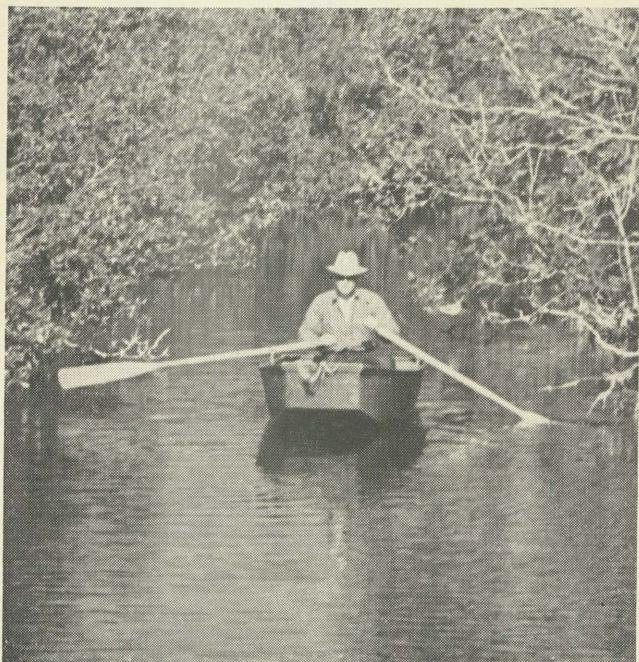
boatbuilding experience. The simple, flat-bottomed construction is modified in many instances to give an easier riding boat and one that's safer on the turns.

When the Boston Whaler came out a few years back, it marked the beginning of a strong move to "trick" bottoms intended for a softer ride. These boats, whatever their bottom design, are built to ride partly on air and their own spray. They are remarkably stable in the water, have an enormous amount of fishing space for their lengths and go like the devil if you put the power to them. These obvious advantages are tempered by a few fishing faults:

Almost invariably built from fiberglass, these boats are generally expensive to buy, they aren't especially easy to row or paddle and they draw considerable water when not planing. It is a minor thing for most fishermen but their blunt noses are hard to force through reeds or brush. I can't complain much about that as I just got through eulogizing the square-nosed johnboat.

Incidentally, most of these boats are shown with a lot of nautical gingerbread that's simply in the way for a lake or stream fisherman and there's a strong move to make such craft "combination" cruising and fishing outfits. Generally this means there's some open space to please the fisherman and a lot of stumble targets to please the rest of the family. Some serious fishermen go to great effort in buying "stripped" hulls and having them equipped to suit. Boat builders will supply plain hulls if you are persistent but a salesman would understandably prefer to sell what's on the floor.

The "deep V" hull, a success in ocean racing, has
(Continued on next page)



waters, being quickly and inexpensively built, and there are dozens of small boat builders who cater to local trade. More and more mullet fishermen seem to have gone to outboards, frequently mounting the engine in a well amidships or well forward, fine for net handling but generally impractical for inland sports fishermen.

If you want a big, fast skiff at low cost a flat-bottomed plywood rig is your baby but most of the sports fishermen I know are going for glass or aluminum, both of which are becoming pretty free from bugs.

Aluminum used to corrode and fiberglass used to crack but most of these ills have disappeared with



You can call the craft at left either a pram or a little johnboat; it has a usefully wide bow. A fine, fast, tough little Feathercraft aluminum skiff, at right, with the only complaint being the narrow bow space.

(Continued from preceding page)

been rediscovered as a pleasure boat design and is soft riding but requires considerable power for much speed. Probably most small water fishermen would be better off to accept a full length V in moderation. Otherwise they'll find it draws a lot of water at rest and takes a lot of gasoline to get on top.

Some years back I had a little Penn Yan Swift, wooden ribs and impregnated cloth cover, which had a V bottom, deepening slightly toward the stern. I used that as a car top boat and it would take a 25-horse motor and go 34 miles an hour with suitable propeller. It was about the most stable boat for its size I've ever operated. The wood and canvas construction could take enormous punishment from seas and was light in weight, having the disadvantages of being hard to keep clean inside and being vulnerable to oyster bars and sharp rocks but, as they say, I ain't complaining.

Anglers who have tried all sorts of boat and motor combinations may consider my power recommendations elementary but I see enough mistakes along those lines to make some comment worthwhile.

I've often said the ideal motor for Florida rental boats is from nine to 20 horsepower. Above that, it becomes so hard to lug along it's hardly worth it. Smaller than that, it probably won't plane a good-sized rental boat with two or three fishermen.

A motor in the 10-horsepower class or slightly smaller will get a good-sized rental skiff pretty well up on top with two men and their gear but it may be something of a disappointment in some salt water areas where the livery boats are outsized for rough water. An engine between 15 and 20 horsepower will almost always get you up and going with a rented boat.

What I'm getting at is this: By using temperance

in your purchase you may be able to have a motor big enough to step out with your personal fishing boat and small enough to stuff into the car trunk for rental rigs.

Unless you spend your spare time tearing telephone books and flipping barbells, I'd leave anything over 20 horsepower on the transom most of the time. I have just returned from a trip in which we manhandled a 33-horse on and off boats. My neck has a crick, there is something wrong with my spine and I believe my legs are shorter.

Any time the engine gets bigger than 10 horsepower, there's always the question of remote control, steering wheel and electric starting. All accessories take up room which is generally at a premium and I'd personally be willing to sacrifice all of the other nifties in favor of a steering wheel.

Up to 20 horsepower it's no great chore to hold a steering handle for short runs but when the motor gets bigger than that, hand steering turns into work and can be dangerous. When a 20 or 30-horsepower motor, shoving along at upwards of 20 miles an hour, hits a sunken log or manatee it will get away from a hand steerer nine times out of ten and you may find yourself on the bank or in the drink.

It is quite satisfactory to have a steering wheel mounted near the stern and still use a tiller throttle. I've been doing that for years with motors up to and including 40 horsepower. Gear shifting is a little awkward but quite possible if the operator's seat isn't too far forward; however, most of those who have steering wheels use remote control shift and throttle.

For a fishing boat I prefer to have the steering wheel near the stern so I can get to the motor when necessary without stepping on the passengers. In grassy going where the prop clogs up frequently this is a life saver and I'm the guy who stopped 24 times



to clear a propeller while going four miles. The rear mounted steering wheel can be out of the way of oars and it's easier riding back there. You can also see the passengers. The disadvantages are that your boat may porpoise with only the operator aboard and there are occasions when passengers may block your view.

More and more fishermen carry a small motor as a spare and for trolling and maneuvering. You can set it on the transom and leave it there or you can store it on board and break it out only when it's needed. If your main power plant is a big one, the little spare can be used on smaller boats and rental skiffs and, for a fishing boat, I prefer the spare out of the water when traveling. Dual installations of twin motors may be fine for most emergencies but there's always the possibility (not too remote) of hitting something under water and putting both of them out of commission at once.

Little motors of less than five or six horsepower can't be expected to plane much of a boat. Somewhere around six or seven horses we begin to get into the power range that will really put a little flat bottom up on top with one or two passengers. If the motor isn't going to plane you anyway, several features may be more important than mere horsepower.

Integral gasoline tanks may make the unit compact but they often dribble in your car or boat, can sludge up in storage and are messy to fill while on the transom.

Reverse may not be important for you in a very small engine but, if it is, you might like a gear shift better than a rotating motor. I like to have the throttle on the steering arm as that allows you to stay a little further forward in a tiny boat, keeping things trimmed up if you're riding alone.

There are a lot of inexpensive ways of quieting

down a boat that's to be used with oars or paddle in small water.

Rowlocks can often be heard down the shoreline for half a mile by other fishermen and what the grating and creaking sounds like to a nervous bass I have no idea.

Although open "horns" are most efficient for serious rowing, most fishermen generally use oars for simply moving with current or wind and pinned oars are usually quieter. Perhaps those with a circular "lock" which goes clear around the oar and works with leather or rubber coverings around the oar itself are best of all but seem hard to find in marine shops.

Nylon bearing surfaces help quiet oars and rag "mufflers" are a temporary expedient.

Aluminum boats are especially blamed for being noisy although they're not much louder than any other kind if it's heavy gauge material. I've seen old carpeting used to muffle vibrations and it works fine although a bad dirt catcher. Most fishing boats need some kinds of mats.

Undoubtedly a white boat can be seen further by a fish than can a green or olive drab one and simply painting the bottom a neutral color won't prevent topside glare from showing below the surface. As to any particular bottom color being attractive to fish, there's never been any proof although some deep water anglers swear a red bottom helps. Although "jolly boys" (name given joyriders by fishermen) scoff at the preference for green boats evinced by anglers, it's simply a matter of green being fair camouflage. A nice, light-colored interior will make a boat several degrees cooler.

Now fish have been caught from overpowered, chrome trimmed, glaring white boats with nylon carpeting and reclining seats and I've never seen two used fishing boats exactly alike. I guess that's why there are so many boat manufacturers. ●



The battle tower was constructed for
a strange war — a defense against
a tiny winged creature invasion

PERKY'S

Low Batting Average

By JOHN FIX

THE FLORIDA KEYS, that string of emerald isles sweeping south from the Florida mainland is a mecca for lovers of the great outdoors. The exotic vegetation of the Keys never fails to excite them; Keys waters teem with an odd assortment of marine life and Keys animals include some which are to be found nowhere else on our Continent (as, for example, the tiny Key Deer and the American crocodile). Not to mention a display of rare birds that make the island chain an ornithologists' Paradise.

But, breathtaking as they are, these wonders fail to equal the delight of the visitor who, adventuring off the Highway a few miles north of Key West, finds himself confronted by a strange structure, soaring into the Florida sky. He shakes his head in puzzlement. He squints upward at the mass of wood and steel. What is it? A monument to man's vanity, like the Great Pyramids? A memorial to a deathless love, like the Taj Mahal? Nonsense, it is none of these. It is simply Richter C. Perky's futile attempt to doom to extinction his persistent enemy: The shrieking, nerve-frazzling, sleep-shattering vampire of the insect world, the Keys mosquito. For the structure is Perky's famed Bat Tower of Lower Sugar Loaf Key.

Perky bought the island that is now Sugar Loaf Key shortly after Henry Flagler completed the railroad which linked the Keys and the mainland. He tried sponge fishing but sponge pirates forced him to abandon the enterprise. The Keys were

beginning to attract wealthy fishermen. Perky decided to convert his holdings into a swank fishing camp. To this end he built docks, a marina and a comfortable lodge.

The installation was an immediate success. In no time at all it was over-run with sportsmen, their business associates, their wives and their sweethearts. Except when there were mosquitos!

Then suddenly, as though struck by the plague, the population of Perky, Florida (for such it was called at the time and so it still appears on many maps) dwindled to: Perky, his friend Steve Singleton, their loyal and long-suffering families and a few thick-skinned natives.

"Steve," said Perky gazing mournfully about his deserted Fishermen's Paradise one mosquito-ridden morning. "We've got to (Slap!) do something about these (Slap!) gol-durned mosquitos."

"I'm doin' (Slap!) the best I know how," panted Singleton. "Oh, you mean, (Slap, slap!) get rid of them? How?"

"Let's go inside," said Perky. "I saw something in a magazine . . ." The men flailed their way through a screened doorway to the lodge, not however without a loyal entourage of mosquitos.

Perky's magazine told of a government scientist who had succeeded in ridding the city of San Antonio, Texas, of mosquitos by means of a tower in which he lodged bats. "Do you really believe," Singleton looked up from the magazine, "that bats will go out nights and gobble up mosquitos?"

"That's what the doc says in this article." There was a ray of hope in Perky's bloodshot eyes. He stumbled to his feet. "By Golly, Steve, that's what we're gonna find out!" He dispatched Singleton to Texas to talk with Doctor Alexander Campbell.

When Singleton returned he had detailed draw-

ings of Doctor Campbell's bat tower. He also had a large and smelly container. "What the heck's in there?" asked Perky, wrinkling his nose.

"Bat bait," said Singleton. "The doc says we gotta lure 'em. They won't come to the tower of their own free will."

"They—they won't?" Perky sniffed the drum and retched. "You mean we gotta use this stinky stuff?"

"Yep," said Steve. "Its made from the Doc's secret formula. But he'll make us up more anytime we need it."

"Okay," said Perky. He sounded bewildered. "Let's get going on our bat tower."

The tower was finished. Inside were comfortable, upside-down bat roosts carefully fashioned to Doctor Campbell's instructions. The Key was swarming with mosquitos. Perky baited the tower with the entire drum of bat bait. Then he and Steve sat back to wait. Alas for the best laid plans of bats and men. . . .

Along came the hurricane of 1929. It blew all the mosquitos off the island and into the Gulf of Mexico. It also blew all the bat bait off the tower and into the Gulf of Mexico. The tower was undamaged. "Wire the Doc for more bait," ordered Perky.

The answer to Singleton's wire informed them that Doctor Campbell had died; that he had left no bat bait; that he had revealed to no one the in-

gredients of his secret formula. Perky crumpled the telegram in his fist. "How do you like that?" he groaned.

However, there was a ray of hope. Doctor Campbell had presented Singleton a copy of a book he had written: "Bats, Dollars and Mosquitos." Perhaps therein lay a clue. Perky and Singleton pored over the slender volume. "Nothing about bat bait," sighed Perky.

"No, but look here . . ." Singleton grew excited. "It says, 'Bats have been known to be attracted to bread soaked in milk'".

"What are we waiting for?" Perky was on his feet. "Let's get some bread. Let's soak it in milk."

Perky and Singleton smeared the milk-soaked bread about the upper reaches of the bat tower. But next day there were no bats. Nor in the days that followed. And a new wave of mosquitos could be heard buzzing up a sanguinary thirst in the salt marshes at the rim of the island.

Perky and Steve went back to the book. "Say, what's this gu-guano?" Perky was indicating the word with a stubby forefinger.

"Guano? Ummm . . . let's see . . ." Steve frowned his brows, trying to recall his conversations with Doctor Campbell. "Its bat droppings. Comes from bat caves. Smeared around, the Doc told me it makes the bats feel at home."

"Well, for Gosh Sakes, let's get some." Perky's voice held a note of desperation. "Let's smear it around. 'Let's make them feel at home.'"

The guano had to be brought from Cuba, 90 miles away, where there were plenty of bats and caves. Wearing gloves, Singleton and Perky set about "salting" their tower with the smelly stuff.

"Phew!" grimaced Perky. "Hope this stuff stays down-wind from the lodge."

The guano proved no more effective in luring bats than had the bread-soaked-in-milk.

"Now what?" asked Singleton wearily.

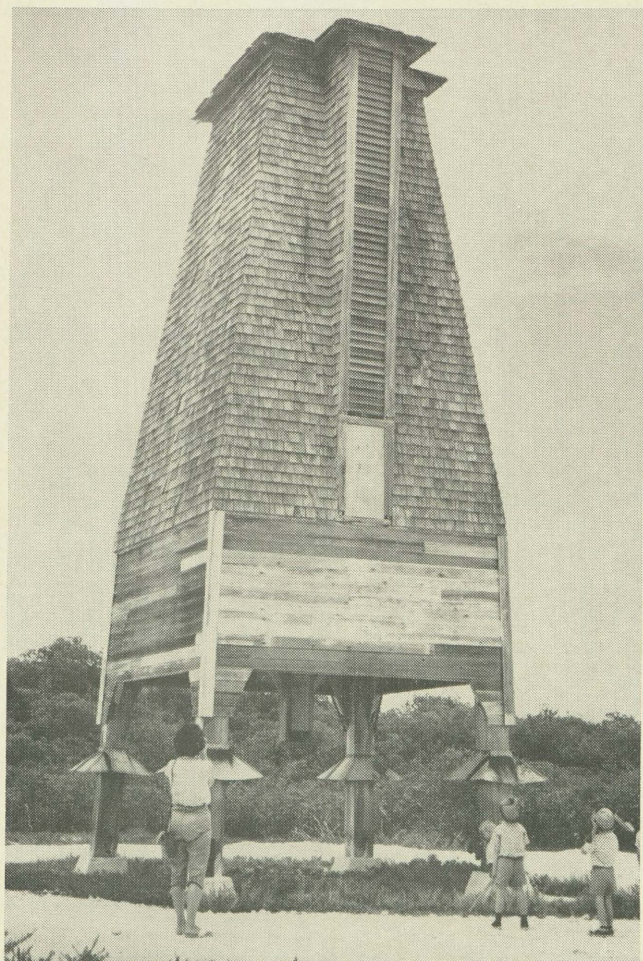
"Bats," answered Perky promptly. "We'll get bats."

Singleton's eyes went wide. "Bats? But the Doc said—"

"I know, I know," snapped Perky. "And I don't give a Continental what the Doc said. They won't stay, huh? Well we're gonna make 'em stay. We're gonna make that tower so all-fired attractive that they'll forget they ever had another home. We've tried everything else, haven't we? And we've still got these—" Perky swatted a big one on the back of his neck. "—these gosh-dang-the-ding-dang-carn-sarn-blinkety-blank-blank mosquitos!"

"Its your money, Perk," shrugged Steve Singleton.

(Continued on page 42)



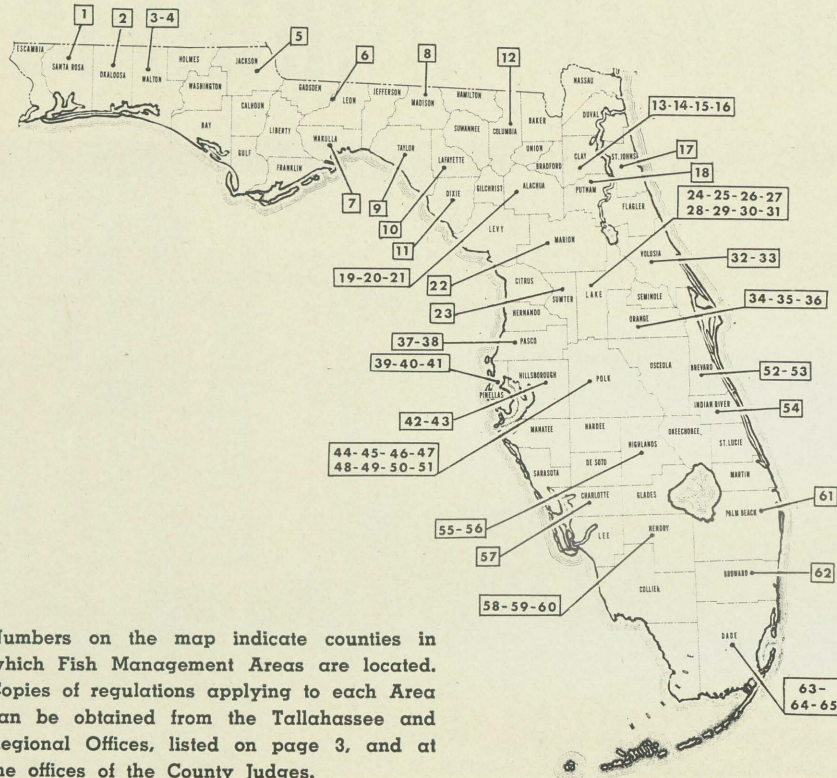
Perky's tower still stands on Sugarloaf Key, and is visible—if you look sharp—from U.S. Highway No. 1.

Florida's Fish Management Areas

Copies of regulations applying to each fish management area are available at the Tallahassee and regional offices of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and at the offices of the County Judges.

General regulations applying to fish management areas are as follows:

1. A fishing license shall be required of all residents between 15 and 65 years of age and all non-residents except children under 15 years of age, to fish by any method on a fish management area.
2. The possession of fishing tackle is prohibited on any fish management area that is closed to fishing.
3. Daily bag limits and methods of taking fresh water fish shall be as generally established for the State except as provided for a particular fish management area.
4. Persons entering or leaving fish management areas having designated entry points shall enter or leave only at such designated points.
5. Any vehicle, boat or other transportation device may be searched while in, leaving, or entering a fish management area.



6. Fishing is prohibited in those waters posted as closed to fishing on the VC Christina, Saddle Creek, and Pleasant Grove Fish Management Areas in Polk and Hillsborough Counties.

Special regulations are essential in order to properly manage those public fishing areas, and should not impose any undue hardship on the fishermen. Fishing and hunting will be permitted on fish management areas subject to existing rules and regulations of the Commission, or to such other special regulations as applying to particular fish management areas.

1. Bear Lake—Santa Rosa County

Open to Fishing

1. Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks prohibited.
2. Daily bag limit: Channel Catfish—10.
3. Boats propelled by motors prohibited.

2. Karick Lake—Okaloosa

Open to Fishing

1. Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks prohibited.
2. Daily bag limit: Channel Catfish—10.
3. Boat propelled by motors prohibited.

3. Juniper Bay Lake—Walton County

Open to Fishing

1. Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks prohibited.
2. Daily bag limit: Channel Catfish—10.

4. Campbell Lake—Walton

Open to Fishing

1. Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks prohibited.
2. Daily bag limit: Channel Catfish—10.

5. Merritt's Mill Pond—Jackson County

Open to Fishing

1. Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks prohibited.
2. Daily bag limit: Channel Catfish—10.

6. Lake Talquin—Leon County

Open to fishing with no special regulations.

7. Cypress Lake—Wakulla County

Open to Fishing

1. Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks prohibited.
2. Daily bag limit: Channel Catfish—10.
3. Boats propelled by motors prohibited.

8. Lake Francis—Madison County

Open to Fishing

1. Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks prohibited.
2. Daily bag limit: Channel Catfish—10.
3. Boats propelled by motors prohibited.

9. **Blue Creek—Taylor County**
Closed to all fishing—will open approximately May 1967.
10. **Koon Lake—Lafayette County**
Open to fishing with no special regulations.
11. **Governor Hill Lake—Dixie County**
Open to fishing with no special regulations.
12. **Watertown Lake—Columbia County**
Open to Fishing
 1. Trotlines, bush hooks, or setlines prohibited.
 2. Daily bag limit: Channel Catfish—10.
- 13-16. **Camp Blanding Area—Clay County**
 13. Magnolia Lake; 14. Lowery Lake; 15. Blue Pond and 16. Perch Pond.
Open to Fishing
 1. Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks prohibited.
 2. Daily bag limit: Channel Catfish—10.
 3. Water skiing is prohibited on Lowery Lake, Blue Pond and Perch Pond in the interest of safety.
 4. Guns prohibited except during the designated hunting season for the Camp Blanding Wildlife Management Area.
 5. Camping prohibited.
 6. Picnicking and boat launching permitted only at localities designated by posting.
 7. The cutting or destruction of trees is prohibited.
 8. The dumping of refuse or litter is prohibited.
17. **Guano River—St. Johns County**
Open to Fishing
 1. Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks, cast nets, seines or gigs prohibited.
 2. Fishing prohibited until 12 noon each day during the established waterfowl hunting season, on those portions of Lake Ponte Vedra where hunting is permitted.
 3. Dip nets, not more than 2 feet in diameter with a bag not more than 3 feet in depth, having a handle not more than 6 feet in length are permitted for taking shrimp only within 200 yards above the dam.
18. **George's Lake—Putnam County**
Open to Fishing
 1. Trotlines, bush hooks, or setlines prohibited.
 2. Daily bag limit: Channel Catfish—10.
19. **Lake Lochloosa—Alachua County**
Open to fishing with no special regulations.
20. **Orange Lake—Alachua County**
Open to fishing with no special regulations.
21. **Newnan's Lake—Alachua County**
Open to fishing with no special regulations.

22. **Lake Eaton—Marion County**
Open to fishing with no special regulations.
23. **Lake Panasoffkee—Sumter County**
Open to fishing with no special regulations.
- 24-30. **Chain of Lakes—Lake County**
 24. Lake Louise; 25. Minnehaha; 26. Hiawatha; 27. Minneola; 28. Wilson; 29. Susan and 30. Cherry Lake.
Open to Fishing
Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks are prohibited during daylight hours.
31. **Lake Griffin—Lake County**
Open to fishing with no special regulations.
32. **Lake Dias—Volusia County**
Open to Fishing
Trotlines, bush hooks, or setlines prohibited.
33. **Lake Beresford—Volusia County**
Open to fishing with no special regulations.
34. **Lake Lorna Doone—Orange County**
Open to Fishing
 1. Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks prohibited.
 2. Daily bag limit: Channel Catfish—10.
35. **Lake Lawne—Orange County**
Open to Fishing
 1. Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks prohibited.
 2. Water skiing prohibited in the interest of safety.
36. **Lake Underhill—Orange County**
Open to Fishing
Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks prohibited.
37. **Jessamine—Pasco County**
Open to Fishing
 1. Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks prohibited.
 2. Daily bag limit: Channel Catfish—10.
 3. Water skiing prohibited in the interest of safety.
38. **Lake Moon—Pasco County**
Open to Fishing
 1. Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks prohibited.
 2. Daily bag limit: Channel Catfish—10.
39. **Lake Maggoire—Pinellas County**
Open to Fishing
 1. Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks prohibited.
 2. Daily bag limit: Channel Catfish—10.
40. **Lake Tarpon—Pinellas County**
Open to fishing with no special regulations.
41. **Lake Seminole—Pinellas County**
Open to fishing with no special regulations.

42. Lake Thonotosassa—Hillsborough County

Open to fishing with no special regulations.

43. Pleasant Grove—Hillsborough County

Open to Fishing, except those waters posted as closed.

1. Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks prohibited.
2. Water skiing or swimming prohibited in the interest of safety.
3. The possession or use of guns is prohibited, except on designated shooting ranges.
4. Camping, picnicking or the building of fires is permitted only at sites designated by posting.
5. The cutting or destruction of trees is prohibited.

44. V.C. Christina—Polk County

Open to Fishing, except those waters posted as closed.

1. Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks prohibited.
2. Water skiing or swimming prohibited in the interest of safety.
3. The possession or use of guns is prohibited, except on designated shooting ranges.
4. Camping, picnicking, or the building of fires is permitted only at sites designated by posting.
5. The cutting or destruction of trees is prohibited.

45. Lake Julianna—Polk County

Open to Fishing

1. Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks prohibited.
2. Daily bag limit of channel catfish—10.

46. Lake Mattie—Polk County

Open to Fishing

1. Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks prohibited.
2. Daily bag limit: Channel Catfish—10.

47. Starr Lake—Polk County

Open to Fishing.

1. Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks prohibited.
2. Daily bag limit: Channel Catfish—10.

48. Lake Parker—Polk County

Open to Fishing

1. Trotlines, bush hooks or setlines prohibited.
2. Daily bag limit: Channel Catfish—10.

49. Saddle Creek—Polk County

Open to Fishing

1. Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks prohibited.
2. Daily bag limit: Channel Catfish—10.
3. Water skiing prohibited in the interest of safety.

50. Lake Crago—Polk County

Open to Fishing

1. Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks prohibited.
2. Daily bag limit: Channel Catfish—10.

51. Lake Cooper—Polk County

Open to fishing with no special regulations.

52. Fox Lake—Brevard

Open to fishing with no special regulations.

53. South Lake—Brevard

Open to fishing with no special regulations.

54. Blue Cypress—Indian River County

Open to Fishing

The possession or use of guns is prohibited except during the established deer or waterfowl seasons.

55. Red Beach Lake—Highlands County

Open to fishing with no special regulations.

56. Lake Francis—Highlands County

Open to fishing with no special regulations.

57. Marl Pits 1, 2 and 3—Charlotte County

Open to Fishing

1. Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks prohibited.
2. Daily bag limit: Channel Catfish—10.

58.-60. Canals L1, L2 and L3—Hendry County

Open to Fishing

1. Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks prohibited.
2. Daily bag limit: Channel Catfish—10.
3. The possession or use of guns is prohibited except during the established deer or waterfowl seasons.

61. Lake Mangonia—Palm Beach County

Open to Fishing

1. The use of gasoline driven motors, including airboats, is prohibited.
2. Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks prohibited.
3. The throwing or depositing of trash, litter or refuse in the waters is prohibited.

62. Tigertail Lake—Broward County

Open to Fishing

1. Trotlines, setlines or bush hooks prohibited.
2. Daily bag limit: Channel Catfish—10.

63. Canal L31—Dade County

Open to fishing with no special regulations.

64. Canal L32—Dade County

Open to fishing with no special regulations.

65. Tamiami Canal—Dade

Open to Fishing

Daily bag limit: Channel Catfish—10.

Boat Camping

BOATING

The annual increase in Florida pleasure boat registration indicates the need for long range recreation planning

By ELGIN WHITE



AS REPORTED BACK IN May, we had an opportunity, and indeed it was just that, of test-running a few new boats during the Outdoor Writers of America convention that was held at Port St. Lucie back in June.

The only trouble with running several different kinds of boats is that you wanna buy 'em all. And I can't even buy one!

There were Thunderbirds, Johnsons, Chryslers, Crosbys, and several other makes and models, but because of pressing convention duties, I didn't get a chance to test 'em all.

I did run a Thunderbird and a small Chrysler, though, and this month's column will be devoted to the little Chrysler.

Called a "Mustang," (are you listenin' Ford?), this little 15-foot scooter is one of the finest little stern drives I have ever been in.

A bright red in color, the "Mustang" featured the Chrysler Marine Division's new 80-horsepower inboard-outboard engine, the Chrysler 80.

Beautifully designed and crafted, the "Mustang" features a "quad-chine" hull, an exclusive design which utilizes a semi-v bottom with auxiliary planing surfaces.

I wheeled the little "Mustang" out into St. Lucie inlet into a pretty good chop and she cut through those waters like a knife slicing smooth cheese. Beautiful throttle control and easy steering made the run a real breeze. I picked her up to 35 mph almost at once, and kept her at that pace for about a mile or so. She purred like a kitten eating tuna, and responded to a quick turn as quickly and easily as the wife taking a ten spot from your wallet.

The Chrysler 80 I-O weighs only 350 pounds, and the weight is so distributed in the "Mustang" that there was absolutely no hint of porpoising, and the smoothness of the motor's run left little to be desired in the way of vibration elimination.

The Chrysler "Mustang" is, in my opinion, one of the better 15-footers in the business. You can't beat it for a small family run-a-bout, and you can bet

the family jewels Chrysler is moving into the small boating field in a big way. With packages like the "Mustang," somebody better start getting ready to make some room for some solid competition.

Jim Steiner, manufacturer of those classy Crosby boats over in Marianna, had some of his small fishing Sea Sleds at the convention, and you couldn't get to one of the doggoned things . . . somebody always had 'em out fishing!!

The Crosby is and always has been one of the best outboard boats ever built, and Steiner has hit the jackpot with this Sea Sled.

Steiner is an engineer and whumps up his own designs, and the Crosby hull takes a back seat to no other boat. We have used them on several boating cruises we made throughout Florida, and have yet to find a craft that rides any better than the Crosby run-a-bout, regardless of price. Next time I get a chance, I'm going to run one of those Sleds of his . . . but I'll have to wait 'til there are no more fishermen around!

Harold Parr, administrative assistant in the Flor-
(Continued on next page)



The inboard-outdrive version of Chrysler's fiberglass Mustang runabout features an exclusive hull design that utilizes semi-v bottom with auxiliary planing surfaces.

(Continued from preceding page)

ida Board of Conservation, told me that a Boating Safety Team has been activated in Jacksonville and will serve the entire Northeast section of Florida. This Florida Boating Council is a fine thing and has been a boon to boating safety enforcement in Florida since its inception some years ago.

Harold advised also that the Junior Boatman's program has been going very well. "By September there should be more than 70,000 units that will have received elementary courses in water safety," Parr related.

When you get ol' Harold to unbend and yak awhile, you can get all sorts of important information from him. A very thorough individual, Parr weighs his words carefully and makes certain everything is right. Says he: "The pleasure boat registrations for 1965-66 showed a 12% increase, and the re-registration period indicates similar increases for the current year, which started July 1.

"As a result," Parr continued, "the Florida Boating Council is determined that the time has come to make long range plans for recreational boating in matters of navigation, use of waters and facilities.

"This past year 140,000 pleasure boats (not counting thousands under 10 h.p. that are not required to register) were registered and the Florida Boating Council has requested its advisory committee to develop suggestions for this long range program."

This fall Senator Randolph Hodges, Director of the Florida Board of Conservation, plans to conduct a series of public meetings in the major boating centers of the state to get the views of boaters themselves on legislation they think will be needed. A similar series two years ago resulted in major improvements in the Florida Motorboat Law.

Labor Day week-end, for some reason completely beyond me, is the final fling of summer . . . that last trip to the beach . . . the last camping trip before school starts . . . the last journey to the lake . . . and the last big outing with the family boat.

I'll never understand who pushed the button that signalled summer was over when the sun set on Labor Day. Some of the finest outdoor living in the entire year occurs during September and October, and Floridians, especially, who put the boat into storage after Labor Day oughta visit the guy with a couch.

Every stream, river, lake and aqua by-way in Florida is a veritable boatman's paradise in September. Especially is this true in Northern Florida, and in the Lakes region around Ocala and Leesburg and Orlando. One of the most beautiful trips we ever made was along the Silver and Oklawaha Rivers in September. And last October when we made that run on the Apalachicola River . . . man! . . . what gorgeous weather!

Keep that craft in trim shape, Pop! Fall boating in Florida is the greatest!

Ask all those Yankees who ply the waters of the famous intracoastal canal between Maine and Key West. Comes September, October, November and December these people keep the water churning like election night in Georgia.

A CUTE STORY WAS SENT down this-a-way by Bill Prentiss of Johnson Motors.

"A young boy's plea for advice on how to lure his father on a fishing trip was handled recently by Bill Cullerton, member of Fishing's Hall of Fame. During a radio program Cullerton was running that featured listener's questions answered by an angling expert, the youngster queried over the 'phone:

"I'm 12 years old, Mr. Cullerton, and I want my father to take me fishing in Canada this fall. Can you tell me how I can get him to take me up there?"

Cullerton, fishing authority on the Johnson Sea-Horse Sports Advisory Board, glibly answered:

"Well, the first thing I can suggest is coming home with a good report card. Then I'd try to be more helpful around the house. Offer to mow the lawn, help with the dishes, and, by all means, keep your room straightened up. Tell him fishing's a great way for a father and son to have real fun together. If you do this and have a couple of fishing spots to suggest, I'll bet you'll get that Canadian fishing trip with your father."

"Thanks for the advice, Dad."

"Guess who went fishing in Canada?"

HOW MANY BOATING fans would take an automobile trip to far away places without a spare tire in the trunk? Very few. Practically no one.

And do you know what the most needed "spare" in boating is . . . and you got any idea how many skippers forget about it? It is the spare ignition key for the boat, George.

Thousands of skippers, particularly those planning the once-a-year family jaunt for a vacation fling, get to the launching ramp only to discover the keys to the motor are back on the mantle-piece at home.

Many boat owners, the thinking generation that is, have extra keys made and tape one to the inside of the car's glove compartment and fasten another to some obscure spot on board the boat. In this way, a key laying back home on the mantle won't spoil a vacation trip that had been on the planning boards for months.

Another spare that can come in handy at times is a drain plug. It is absolutely amazing how these little brass and rubber things can disappear after you have pulled them to hose out the boat at the end of an outing.

Modern propellers, especially those on motors

The trim lines of this sleek Mercruiser-powered Penn-Yan shows why there is such growing interest among American boaters in stern-drive craft.



with safety clutches in their hubs, seldom lose a blade. However, if you regularly run long distances or go into lonely areas, having a spare aboard is worthwhile. Many experienced boaters have two props, one for speed and the other for load carrying. Not only do they have the best one in use for any given kind of service, but the other one when carried along serves as a spare.

It is advisable, too, to carry spares for such easily-lost and easily-broken things as anchor ropes and navigation light bulbs.

SPEAKING OF OUR neighbors to the north, I had an opportunity to visit at length with Canadian official Les Morrow, who attended the OWAA conclave getting a first hand look-see at how OWAA conventions are run, since that august group plans to hold the 1967 shindig in the wilds of Saskatoon in Saskatchewan.

Les and three of his cohorts were pretty much bug-eyed over this Florida handling of OWAA, and were equally impressed with the boating situation in our Sunshine State. We had the marina at Port St. Lucie absolutely jumping with boats, and our good buddy Jim Martenhoff, boating editor of the Miami Herald, was the major domo at the marina, seeing that everything ran perfectly . . . and with Jim at the helm, things were certainly A-OK.

Morrow and the Canucks were taking voluminous amounts of notes on boats, marinas, etc., at St. Lucie, knowing that these outdoor writers like to get out on the briny and kick it up pretty good.

I don't recall the name of the lake at Saskatoon, but I do have a word for Les and his gang . . . that water in Canada in June isn't exactly tepid. I'd be sure there were plenty of parkas and warm-up jazz for these boating buffs up there in the wilds!

I RECKON I GET more letters and calls today about boat camping than any other form of aqua sport.

With September bringing on an air of chill in the wind and a last fling situation for all campers, thought I'd pass along a little information about boat camping that should come in handy as you plan that last summer outing:

Boat camping combines the best of two recreational worlds. Behind the flashy rise of this hybrid outdoor sport are some substantial old-fashioned considerations. The first is economy; a family of four can go boat camping with a 14-foot aluminum craft, a fishing motor and \$100 worth of camping equipment. And once the equipment has been purchased, it should last for years. Other reasons behind the phenomenal rise in boat camping are the development of a variety of lightweight new camping items, and the increase in waterside campgrounds.

Minimum camping requirements for a boat camping trip are one sleeping bag per camper, rope, a small axe, foul-weather clothing, cooking utensils and food. Admittedly, this is pretty Spartan living, so you might want to add a portable cooler, a lantern or two, tent, grill, first aid kit and an insulated water jug. Too, you might want to consider essential clothing and toilet articles.

Boat camping can be as primitive or as comfortable as you want to make it, and individual preferences dictate how much gear you should take. You can get a lot of new products in a small boat. For instance, a three-cubic-foot cooler may weigh no more than a couple of pounds and still preserve food for days. Some portable cook stoves are ingenious both for their compactness and reliability, and easy-to-erect tents roll up into space-saving little cylinders. Foam bedrolls and "nested" cooking and eating containers also enable you to conserve that vital space.

If you're either a boater or a camper, chances are you'll enjoy mixing the two. I know I have, and there isn't better recreation to be had. ●

CONSERVATION SCENE

(Continued from page 5)

dence of an organized operation between the violators.

In commenting on the arrests, Copeland, said, "The violator who sells game fish and wildlife for a profit is the most unscrupulous of all game law violators. Not only does this violator break the game laws but he commercializes on the state's wildlife resource at the expense of the sportsman by selling this wildlife."

Outdoor Writers Meeting

JOHN GARTNER, editor of WESTERN OUTDOORS, has been re-elected president of the Outdoor Writers Association of America. At its 1966 annual meeting at

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Port St. Lucie, Florida, the OWAA continued the entire slate of officers to serve in the coming year.

Vice presidents are Homer Circle, feature editor for "Sports Afield," Hurley Campbell, editor, "Southern Outdoors Magazine," and Bob Munger, Nebraska freelance writer and photographer. Seth L. Myers, outdoor editor for the "Sharon (Pennsylvania) Herald," continues as OWAA secretary and treasurer.

In other actions, OWAA announced an outdoor writers scholarship fund to help college-level students planning on entering the field of outdoor writing. Grants will be made to Kansas State University and Michigan State University for a qualified student at each institution, with a third grant being made directly to an individual at large. Ray Heady, outdoor editor for the "Kansas City Star" was given OWAA's Chief of Jades Award, for outstanding writing on conservation subjects. The association selected the control and abatement of water pollution as its conservation theme for the coming year. It also adopted a resolution calling for legislation to be directed at the criminal misuse of firearms rather than at the sporting and legitimate users of firearms as some pending legislation now would do. Site of OWAA's 1967 convention will be Prince Albert National Park, Saskatchewan, Canada.

Park Land Purchase Grant

THE STATE OF Florida Outdoor Recreational Development Council will receive a \$1,250,000 grant from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to assist in the purchase of 100 acres of park land on the tip of Key Biscayne in Dade County.

The grant will be matched by an equal amount appropriated by the Florida Outdoor Recreational Development Council.

The purchase includes the his-

toric Cape Florida Lighthouse, 2,000 feet of ocean beach, and approximately 3,000 feet of bulkhead bay frontage. The lighthouse, originally constructed by the U. S. Government in 1825, is believed to be the oldest existing structure in southern Florida. The debris and litter will be removed, thereby enhancing the natural beauty of the entire area. The State will develop the park for outdoor recreation purposes.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund was established by Congress to finance on a matching basis planning, acquisition, and development of outdoor recreation areas and facilities by States and their political subdivisions, and for acquisition of Federal recreation lands and waters.

The Fund is supported by revenues from the sale of the new \$7 Federal Recreation Permit, other outdoor recreation entrance and user fees, the sale of Federal surplus real property, and the Federal motorboat fuels tax.

Tagged Fish Specimen

A SCRAWNY LITTLE old nine-inch, eight-ounce bass, worth \$300 in the sixth annual Schlitz Florida Fishing Derby, has provided the State Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission with a rare research specimen.

Hooked in Lake Tarpon, in Pinellas county, with a worm and cane pole at sunset by Fred Kingery of Palm Harbor, the elderly midget had worn a Schlitz tag for more than five years, the longest time any fish has remained uncaught in the Derby program.

Approximately 50,000 fish have been tagged and released by commission biologists and those of the State Board of Conservation (for salt water) in the last six years. Only about 8,000 of these have been caught and returned for scientific studies. Rewards of \$25 to \$300 are being offered this year for any others

returned to the state agencies, through Schlitz wholesalers.

The bounties are based on research values of life terms in the tagging process. Fish at large for five years pay \$300, four years, \$200; three years, \$100; two years, \$50; and one year, \$25.

Return of the first "five-year fish" was a surprise exception to biological experience that Florida fish longevity is in much shorter periods. It posed an unanswered question of why and how the thin little bass attained such golden years.

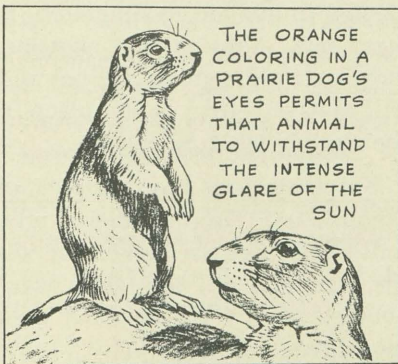
Kingery's bass was a native of Lake Hollingsworth at Lakeland. At an uncertain age, with a weight of six ounces, it was caught, tagged and transferred by tank truck to Lake Tarpon for release on December 21, 1960. With it were eight other bass, a channel cat and 50 bluegills. Of these, three bass and two bluegills were caught in 1961, and another bass in 1963. The fate of the remaining 54 fish is unknown.

The fact that the \$300 fish gained only two ounces in weight and nothing in length is said to be not unusual, since fish growth can be retarded by many factors.

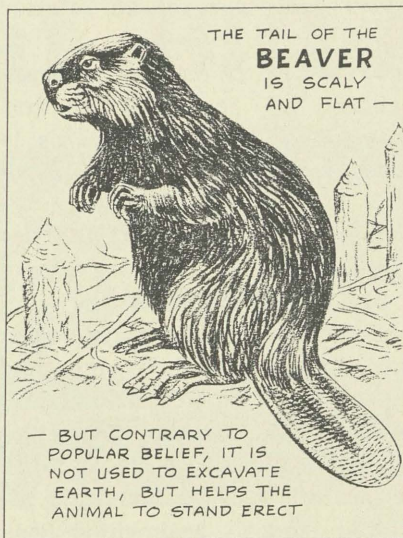
Kingery, a bacteriologist of the Pinellas County Water System with a home on Lake Tarpon, caught 11 bream on the Lake's shoreline just before he hooked his award winner.

"The bass was a very marginal keeper," he said, "but when I saw the tag, I knew I had something unusual. It didn't seem to be worth \$300, but I can use the money."

Did You Know?



Nature Notes



Family Camping Guide

CAMPING, THE ONE-TIME sport of men and Boy Scouts, has been invaded by families seeking information about where to go, what to expect, and how to be equipped, the Wildlife Management Institute reports. Helping to service this demand is a new entry, "Camping with the Family," by Elizabeth and William Genne, and offered on a low-cost, quantity basis by the Public Affairs Committee, 381 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10016. Generalized and suitable for parental guidance, the pamphlet offers helpful explanations of equipment, supplies, nature appreciation, and sources of information on specialized camping topics.

Goodrich Island Sanctuary

Mrs. Carl D. Jenson of Wethersfield, Connecticut, has made a gift of an island in the Sebastian River opposite the town of Roseland, to the Florida Audubon Society, in memory of her mother, Ella Reed Goodrich. The gift was accepted by the Executive Committee of the Society at their June meeting.

Attracted to the Roseland area because of the abundance of birds, Mrs. Goodrich spent her winters there until two years before her death in April 1963.

Born in 1871, she made her first trip to Florida with her husband, James Goodrich, and his father, in 1919. Later they bought property in Roseland.

Mrs. Goodrich was an ardent conservationist, and petitioned the Governor of Florida to establish a local area including Eirseldonne Bluff as a State Park. She would probably have succeeded had she had the necessary local support.

In 1928 the Goodriches bought the island off their property in the Sebastian River for a wildlife sanctuary, and from that time it was known as Goodrich Island.

Over a year ago Roseland Garden Club members were startled to learn that the island was slated for destruction under a project of the Florida Flood Control program, those carrying on this program apparently not realizing that the island was privately owned. Mrs. Frank Baisden contacted Mrs. Jenson, and on the latter's protest other areas were found for deposition of spoil that would exclude this island. Mrs. Jenson then promptly took measures to place Goodrich Island in the hands of the Florida Audubon Society as a permanent wildlife sanctuary, with the natural beauty of the property to be retained.

An appraisal of the island carried out by the Florida Audubon Society indicates that the land area is approximately four acres. It lies on the border of Indian River and Brevard Counties, just downstream from the confluence of the north and south forks of the Sebastian River and about 500 feet offshore from the Roseland townsite.

The island vegetation consists largely of mangrove trees with most of the area under one foot above mean water level. As a wildlife sanctuary it serves largely as a roosting and resting location for herons and egrets, ibises and pelicans, as well as a stopping place for many other species during migration. ●

FRONTIER SPIRIT

(Continued from page 4)

extremely individualistic. They had to be if they were worth their salt. They developed their own ideas of reforms—sometimes on scanty information—and often clashed with one another. Most of them were very positive in their righteousness, but they loved the smell of battle smoke and they were leaders.

They helped create the agencies, state and Federal, which eventually took over the administration of resources—and in a sense this was their undoing. Their kind of talent was gradually displaced with the coming of professional foresters, game managers and biologists. The patten of operations became more orderly, with increased study and research, manpower and money. The curtain slowly came down on the old "hell for leather" type of evangelism.

In broad terms the issues of 60 and 70 years ago broke down into two classifications. One was stopping forest fires and forest destruction through over-cutting; and placing certain public forest lands into reserves. The other was stemming the senseless and bloody slaughter of the Nation's wildlife.

The sins of an advanced civilization with its complications of water pollution, soil erosion and committing space for recreation had not become matters of public attention.

Preservation of game species was not thought of in those days in such mundane terms as tourist dollars, motels, sports shops, superhighways, fancy trailers and Bermuda shorts.

The wildlife heritage should be saved—by all the powers it should be saved—but hunting and fishing should be kept as part and parcel of their primitive environment and in the best of frontier traditions. The spirit of the chase must always continue in this primeval and sanctified atmosphere for the physically

rugged and the craftsmen. The sport was not to be debased by cheap gadgeteers of an inferior breed.

These early apostles were fighting for aesthetics whether they realized it or not. This is evident when serious consideration was given to prohibiting automobiles from many of the National Parks.

The forerunners of the conservation movement played their role in traditional cowboy and Indian style. They wished to preserve America in the aura of her primitive glory, and see as much as possible either retained or restored. Today's regimented leadership is far less flamboyant and much less exciting.

These strong-willed old mavericks held the stage for a few brief years and helped turn the tide, but I wonder if they now could see the present watered-down version of their dreams, they would feel that the effort had been worthwhile. Some are probably turning over in their graves.

The desires of an older generation to save their kind of an America for its simplicity, isolation and solitude have now been reversed by a mad mass of people demanding social contacts with their kind when out-of-doors, but who are anti-social to the land. They profit by institutions which others built, and enjoy the so-called recreational advantages they did not help preserve; nor do they want nature in its unadulterated forms.

Where the older generation sinned, it was the sins of the strong, and when some of them saw the folly of their acts and challenged destruction, the effect was earth-shaking. Too many today have only the sins of the weak, ignorant and lazy.

Bruce Catton was right: "Losing the frontier, we lost our source of strength." ●

Some snakes have been known to live for one to two years without food by absorbing the fat of their own bodies.

BATTING AVERAGE

(Continued from page 33)

Singleton traveled by way of the Key West ferry to Cuba. And a few days later the bats he brought back were locked in the tower which had been liberally salted with guano and made sticky with bread soaked in milk. Perky waited a few days, then, as a wave of mosquitos enveloped the island, he released the bats. The bats swooped about the tower in the dusk, in gradually widening circles. In the morning they were gone.

Once more Steve was dispatched to Cuba. He came back with an even larger assortment of bats, to be placed in the tower which had been made ready to receive them. Perky suffered through three onslaughts of mosquitos. Then, "They ought to be acclimated by now," he said. "Here we go!" He pulled the lever that opened the louvers of the tower.

In the morning there were more mosquitos than there had ever been before. And nary a bat!

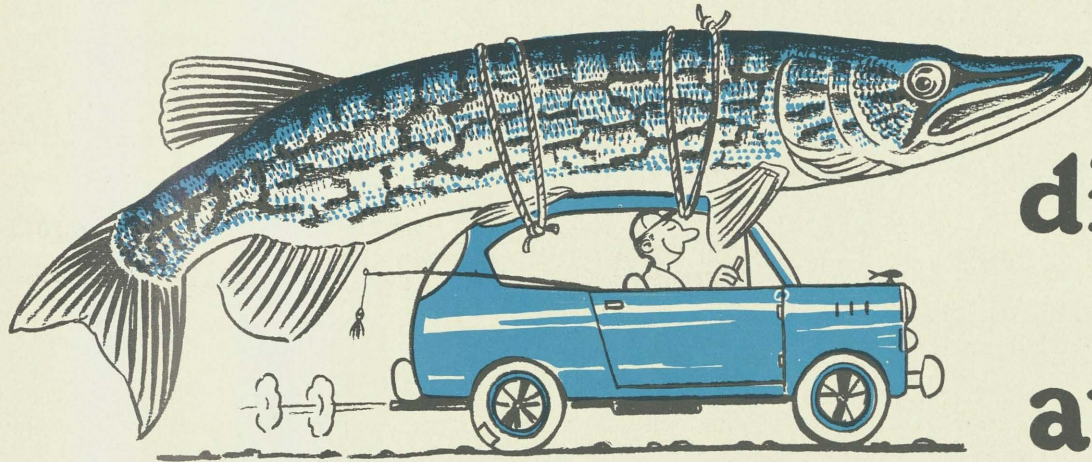
Perky gave up, sold out and returned to Miami where he died in 1940. Singleton drifted south to Key West and served with honor for a number of years as secretary of its Chamber of Commerce.

The Bat Tower still stands, visible—if you look sharp—from U. S. Highway No. 1, the "Highway that Goes to Sea," which replaced Henry Flagler's railroad that blew away in the hurricane of 1936.

What Perky hadn't known, and what Doctor Campbell had neglected to explain to Singleton, is that bats, like carrier pigeons, have a strong homing instinct and will always return to the place of their origin when released.

But there are any number of Sugar Loaf Key residents who will swear that the bats never left the island at all; that they were gobbled up by Sugar Loaf Key mosquitos! ●

For that BIG ONE that



didn't get away

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS SPECIES

LARGEMOUTH BASS

.....8 pounds or larger

CHAIN PICKEREL

.....4 pounds or larger

BLUEGILL (BREAM)

.....1 1/2 pounds or larger

SHELLCRACKER

.....2 pounds or larger

BLACK CRAPPIE

.....2 pounds or larger

RED BREAST

.....1 pound or larger

All fish must be taken from the fresh waters of the state of Florida, as defined by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. Fish must be caught on conventional fishing tackle, with artificial or live bait, in the presence of at least one witness.

The catch must be weighed and recorded at a fishing camp or tackle store within the state by the owner, manager, or an authorized agent of the respective establishment.

FLORIDA WILDLIFE'S FISHING CITATION

is available without charge, to any and all subscribers to Florida Wildlife Magazine, and their immediate families, who catch any of the fresh-water game fish of the prescribed species and size requirements. Citation, showing recorded date of the catch, will be mailed to the applicant upon receipt of the following application form that has been properly filled out and signed.

Only fishing citation applications received within 90 days from date of catch will be honored.

APPLICATION FOR FLORIDA WILDLIFE FISHING CITATION

The Editor, FLORIDA WILDLIFE

Date _____

Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission, Tallahassee, Fla.

Please send me the Florida Wildlife Fishing Citation with the inscribed data listed below:

Name (please print) _____

Address _____ City _____ State _____

Species _____ Weight _____ Length _____

Type of Tackle _____

Bait or Lure Used _____

Where Caught _____ in _____ County

Date Caught _____ Catch Witnessed By _____

Registered, Weighed By _____ At _____

(Signature of Applicant)

CUT OUT AND SAVE THIS APPLICATION BLANK



The Raccoon

Wildlife Portrait By Leonard Lee Rue III